

中职英语学案（上册）

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内 容 简 介

《中职英语学案》是配套人民教育出版社出版的中职英语教材《英语》而编写的练习册，分为上下册，分别针对词汇、语法、阅读、写作功能设计了四部分练习。本册包含两个模块：《基础篇》和《强化篇》。《基础篇》为中职学生两年的英语课堂提供了难易适度的练习，《强化篇》为中职生对口升学考试提供针对性的辅导。教师可根据各模块的学时规定，选取相应的模块，或将两个以上模块组合进行教学。多个模块灵活组合的结构可以更好地适应不同地区、学校、专业和学生的需要，帮助教师真正践行因材施教，进行有效的差异教学。

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前言



普通高校招收中等职业学校毕业生考试已经进行十余年，但是参加这类考试的考生所需的复习资料少之又少，无从选择。为了帮助参加普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试的广大考生全面、系统、快速、高效地复习备考。我们邀请了国家级重点职业学校的具有丰富对口高考复习教学工作的一线教师。在学习、研究考纲和集体认真研讨的基础上，严格按照《普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试纲要》要求，精心编写了对口升学考试复习用书《中职英语学案》上下册。供参加普通高校招收中等职业学校毕业生考试的考生复习备考之用。

本书具有如下特点：

编委阵容强大：作者均系资深国家级中职改革发展示范校建设学校及国家级重点中等职业学校的一线骨干教师，具有丰富的对口高考复习教学经验。

编写体系成熟：严格按照最新对口高考大纲进行编写，分析了近几年的对口高考试卷，并且根据新的考试动向进行对口高考试题预测。

编写内容齐全：内容涵盖了最新普通高校招收中等职业学校毕业生考试大纲中要求掌握的全部内容。并在此基础上，对语法、词汇、句型进行精要的总结并辅以适量具有知识代表性的练习题。学生通过阅读与练习，可全面快速提高应试的水平。

由于编者水平有限，而且编写时间短促，在编写过程中难免有不妥之处，恳请同行专家不吝指正。

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基础篇



Starter

一、写出 26 个英文字母的大小写，并在元音字母下画横线

二、用英文写出下列数字

0 _____	1 _____	2 _____	3 _____
4 _____	5 _____	6 _____	7 _____
8 _____	9 _____	10 _____	11 _____
12 _____	13 _____	14 _____	15 _____
16 _____	17 _____	18 _____	19 _____
20 _____	21 _____	30 _____	40 _____
50 _____	56 _____	60 _____	70 _____
80 _____	90 _____	99 _____	100 _____

三、写出正确的缩写形式

1. I am = _____	2. he is = _____
3. she is = _____	4. it is = _____
5. you are = _____	6. we are = _____
7. they are = _____	

四、用 be 的正确形式填空

Hi! My name 1 Tom. I 2 fifteen. I 3 from China. I have a sister and a brother. They 4 lovely. My sister 5 only five years old. My father 6 a worker. My mother 7 a teacher in a vocational school.

五、写出周日至周五的英语名称

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

六、句子翻译

- 你叫什么名字？
- 这是什么？这是钢笔。
- 你的电话号码是多少？
- 她的书包是什么颜色的？
- 我喜欢绿色。

Unit 1 Hello!

一、英汉互译

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. baseball _____ | 2. computer _____ | 3. football _____ |
| 4. mobile _____ | 5. 手表 _____ | 6. 相片 _____ |
| 7. 父母亲 _____ | 8. 老板 _____ | 9. 礼物 _____ |
| 10. 钥匙 _____ | | |

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空（根据本单元重点语法和知识点）

she	they	I	how	which	where	what	be	who
-----	------	---	-----	-------	-------	------	----	-----

- Our English teacher is Ms. Wei. We all like _____.
- _____ to spell “星期五” in English?
- _____ is dining room, please?
- _____ bike is yours, the yellow one or the red one?
- _____ is the woman at the desk?
- Your football cloths are on the desk. Please put _____ away.
- _____ is that?
—It's a watch.
- _____ do the girls play basketball every day?
—In the park.
- The man with big eyes _____ a teacher.
- Lucy and Tom _____ at school.

三、单项选测题

- Could you help _____ with _____ English, please?
A. my; me B. I; my C. me; my D. me; me
- I _____ an English teacher now.
A. am B. is C. are D. be
- Look! _____ is that under the tree?
—It's a panda.
A. Which B. What C. where D. Who
- Listen to _____ please.
A. I B. me C. theirs D. they
- Tom has _____ dictionary. It's a present from his parents.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- Do you have _____ QQ number?

- A. a B. an C. the D. /
7. There is _____ “x” in the word “box”.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
8. This is _____ orange. It’s _____ small orange.
A. a; an B. an; a C. the; a D. an; the
9. I have _____ basketball. I often play _____ basketball with my friends.
A. a; the B. an; / C. the; the D. a; /
10. Both _____ and _____ are in NO.1 Middle School.
A. she and I B. I and she C. me and her D. her and me
11. —Is he your uncle?
—Yes, _____.
A. she’s B. he’s C. she is D. he is
12. This bike is not _____. It is _____.
A. ours, mine B. your, mine C. yours, hers D. yours, my
13. —_____ is Teacher’s Day?
—It’s on 10th, September.
A. When B. What C. How D. Where
14. —_____ are Mary and Lily?
—They are in the meeting room.
A. When B. Who C. How D. Where
15. —Who’s dancing over there?
—_____ is Alice.
A. This B. That C. It D. She

四、完成对话（共 5 个空）

Teacher: Good morning boys and girls!

Students: 1 _____, Miss Wang!

Teacher: Hello! This is Jenny. She is new here.

Students: Welcome to our class, Jenny!

Jenny: 2 _____. Nice to meet you!

Students: 3 _____.

Teacher: Be friendly and helpful to Jenny, please!

Students: Yes, we will 4 _____, Miss Wang.

Teacher: Thank you all!

Students: 5 _____.

五、完形填空（1 篇）

The Lunar（农历）New Year often starts 1 January the twenty-first and February the twentieth. Before New Year’s Day, people 2 out their house very thoroughly. On the 3 day of the year, there is a big 4 dinner. After the dinner, they stay 5 to welcome

the New Year. 6 New Year celebrations last for a few days. On the morning of the first day, children and unmarried people go to 7 elders. After that, people pay New Year calls to each other and exchange 8. During the festivals, all the main streets 9 people. People are very 10.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. on | B. in | C. between | D. at |
| 2. A. build | B. clean | C. dry | D. destroy |
| 3. A. first | B. last | C. middle | D. one |
| 4. A. home | B. house | C. family | D. place |
| 5. A. last | B. latter | C. early | D. late |
| 6. A. A | B. The | C. An | D. x |
| 7. A. visit | B. watch | C. look | D. drop |
| 8. A. money | B. gifts | C. message | D. flowers |
| 9. A. are crowding by | B. were crowded with | C. is crowded of | D. are crowded with |
| 10. A. sad | B. sorry | C. happy | D. worry |

六、阅读理解 (1 篇)

People often greet each other with “Hello” or “Hi”. Other forms of greetings are “Good morning.” “Good afternoon” or “Good evening” according to different times of the day. When talking with foreign friends, we should pay attention to their social conventions. For example, we should not ask people questions about their private activities. So we may talk about the weather, sports or show our concern about their children.

In general introductions, a man is usually introduced to a woman, and the young are introduced to the old. The titles of Miss, Mrs., Mr., Professor, or Doctor etc. can be used with the surname. Newly acquainted people will shake hands and greet each other with “How do you do” or “I’m glad to meet you.”

- When people are introduced for the first time, they usually greet each other with _____.
 A. How are you
 B. How do you do
 C. Nice to see you again
 D. Good morning
- People usually greet each other with all of the following except _____.
 A. Good morning
 B. I am glad to meet you
 C. How are you
 D. Good night
- We usually reply to “How do you do?” with _____.
 A. Hello
 B. How are you
 C. How do you do
 D. I’m fine, thank you
- When we talk with native speakers of English, we should not ask them the question “_____”.
 A. How are you?
 B. What do you think of the football match?

- C. Do you like the weather here? D. Are you married?
 5. Newly acquainted people usually _____ besides the greeting of "How do you do?"
 A. shake hands B. nod head
 C. kiss each other D. smile at each other

七、书面表达

（一）句子翻译（5题）

1. 他妈妈 40 岁了。
2. 这是你的书。
3. 欢迎来到中国。
4. 我最喜欢的运动是足球。
5. 我和 Lily 在同一所学校。

（二）短文写作

Write an introduction about yourself.

提示：根据你自己的情况，写一篇 30~50 字的小短文，介绍一下你自己。

*成篇

I am Wang Hai. I'm fifteen years old. I'm a student of Hechi Vocational Education Central School. I come from China. I like playing football and basketball. I work hard at my lessons at school. Math and English are my favorite subjects. I love our school.

▶▶▶▶ Unit 2 I'm from China.

一、英汉互译

- | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. 自行车 _____ | 2. 连衣裙 _____ | 3. 电影 _____ |
| 4. 帽子 _____ | 5. 小狗 _____ | 6. T 恤 _____ |
| 7. 电影 _____ | 8. Excuse me _____ | 9. the USA _____ |
| 10. The People's Republic of China _____ | | |

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空（根据本单元重点语法和知识点）

this those that read London Chinese meet bike house there girl
--

1. _____ are many desks in our class.
2. _____ is my pen. _____ are yours.
3. I don't like this dress. I like _____ one.
4. _____ like eating noodles.
5. We _____ English every morning.
6. Our school is not far from our _____.

7. My mother gives me a new _____ as my birthday gift.
 8. Glad to _____ you!
 9. _____ is the capital of England.
 10. There are twenty boys and twenty-three _____ in our class.

三、单项选测题

1. —How do you do?
 —_____.
 A. How do you do? B. How are you? C. I'm fine. D. Yes.
2. Lily and Jenny _____ at the same school
 A. am B. is C. are D. be
3. —Look! This is my new watch!
 —Wow! It's _____.
 A. old B. bad C. cool D. ugly
4. There _____ two _____ in the box.
 A. is, watch B. are, watches C. are, watch D. is, watches
5. They come from different _____.
 A. country B. countries C. a country D. city
6. —Is this your friend?
 —_____.
 A. Yes, he is B. Yes, it is C. Yes, I am D. No, it's not
7. _____ your parents at home today?
 A. Is B. Are C. Am D. Be
8. Is _____ a panda over there?
 A. this B. that C. these D. those
9. My father _____ ill yesterday.
 A. is B. are C. was D. were
10. _____ pen is red. _____ Pencil is green.
 A. This, these B. That, those C. this, that D. these, those
11. —Who was on duty last Monday?
 —_____.
 A. I am B. I was C. Yes, I am D. No, I wasn't
12. _____ books are mine. _____ dictionaries are yours.
 A. This, these B. That, those C. this, that D. these, those
13. I have two _____.
 A. knife B. knives C. .knives D. a knife
14. Tom is thirteen _____ old now.
 A. year B. years C. ears D. ear
15. _____ bananas are nice to eat.

A. This

B. That

C. These

D. Where

四、完成对话 (共 5 个空)

A: Good morning, Sir!

B: 1 _____, Madam. Are you new here?

A: Yes, I am.

B: You look like a Canadian. Are you from Canada?

A: No, I'm not. I'm from China.

B: 2 _____.

A: It doesn't matter.

B: 3 _____?

A: My Chinese name is Wang dong, and my English name is John. 4 _____?

B: I'm Mary. 5 _____.

A: Nice to meet you, too.

五、完形填空 (1 篇)

Mark and Joe are very good friends. They 1 in the same class at school and they often visit 2 home at weekends. Now they are both eight 3 old. Joe's mother has got a new baby. Joe is very 4 to have a little sister. So he is always talking about her to Mark. At first Mark is very 5 in the new baby because he doesn't have any brothers or 6. But after some time he begins to get tired of Joe's endless talking about it. He also feels a little jealous of her friend. One morning when the two boys 7 on the school playground, Joe says to Mark, "Do you 8, Mark, my baby sister, has put on nearly half a pound in weight this week." "9 is not very much," answers Mark. "I know a baby and he puts on ten pounds a day." "Oh, that is 10," answers Joe laughingly. "Whose baby is it?" "A tiger's," says Mark.

1. A. am

B. is

C. are

D. be

2. A. their

B. theirs

C. each other

D. each other's

3. A. year

B. years

C. age

D. ages

4. A. glad

B. angry

C. sorry

D. worry

5. A. interesting

B. interested

C. happy

D. satisfied

6. A. boys

B. boy

C. sisters

D. sister

7. A. visit

B. play

C. meet

D. walk

8. A. think

B. know

C. find

D. listen

9. A. This

B. That

C. These

D. Those

10. A. true

B. impossible

C. possible

D. sure

六、阅读理解 (1 篇)

What is your favorite color? Do you like yellow, orange, and red? If you do, you must be an optimist (乐观主义者), a leader, an active person who enjoys life. Do you prefer grays and blues?

Then you are probably quiet, shy (害羞的). You tend to be a pessimist (悲观主义者). At least, this is what psychologists (心理学家) tell us.

Colors do influence (影响) our moods (情绪). There is no doubt about it. A yellow room makes most people feel more cheerful and more relaxed (放松的) than a dark green one; and a red dress brings warmth and cheer to the saddest winter day. On the other hand, black is depressing; (使情绪低落的). A black bridge over the Thames River (泰晤士河), near London, used to be the scene of more suicides (自杀) than any other bridge in the area until it was repainted green. The number of suicide attempts immediately fell sharply; perhaps it would have fallen even more if the bridge had been done in pink or baby blue.

Light and bright colors make people not only happier but more active (积极的). It is an established fact that factory workers work better, harder, and have fewer accidents when their machines are painted orange.

1. If you like yellow, orange, and red, you must be _____.
A. a man B. a woman C. an optimist D. a pessimist
2. According to the physiologists, colors _____ influence our moods.
A. is B. are C. do D. does
3. It can be concluded from the passage that it's better to paint the dining room _____.
A. gray B. blue C. black D. yellow
4. The example of the bridge is used to illustrate that _____.
A. people tend to kill themselves by jumping from the bridges
B. color of the bridges can affect people to a great degree
C. the bridge should have been repainted earlier
D. color can kill people sometimes
5. In the factories, machines are painted _____ to make the workers more active.
A. grey B. black C. orange D. red

七、书面表达

(一) 句子翻译 (5 题)

1. 我来自中国, 我是中国人。
2. 那些钢笔是你的吗?
3. Mary 的父母亲不是老师。
4. 北京是中国的首都。
5. TV 是电视的简称。

(二) 短文写作 (30~50 词左右, 提示作文为主)

Describe one of your friends.

提示: 根据你的一个朋友的情况, 写一篇 30~50 字的小短文, 介绍他(她)来自什么地方以及名字、年龄、兴趣爱好等。

*成篇

Lily and I are classmates and she is my close friend. She is fourteen years old. She likes playing table tennis, basketball and the guitar. Her favorite color is red. She has red hats, dresses and shoes. She is from China. She is very nice.

►►►► Unit 3 Can you speak English?

一、英汉互译

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 煮饭 _____ | 2. 跑步 _____ | 3. 游泳 _____ |
| 4. 必要的 _____ | 5. 对……感兴趣 _____ | 6. future _____ |
| 7. young _____ | 8. end _____ | 9. win _____ |
| 10. hungry _____ | | |

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空（根据本单元重点语法和知识点）

- Can you _____ (speak) English?
- She can _____ (play) the violin well.
- Orlando cannot _____ (type) very fast.
- What job are you _____ (interest) in?
- The baby _____ (can) walk because he is only 6 months old.
- She can paint with both her _____ (hand) at the same time.
- He can _____ (swim) really fast.
- Can Li Hua _____ (ride) a bike?
- What can you _____ (do)?
- I want to _____ (be) an office assistant.

三、单项选择题

- I want _____ it to the classroom.
A. take B. to take C. taking D. takes
- Can you _____ jiaozi _____ English?
A. say, with B. speak, in C. say, in D. speak, with
- Look at these _____. Victor has _____ aunt and two uncles.
A. photos, a B. photos, an C. photos, the D. photo, an
- Do you want _____ with me?
A. go shopping B. to go shop C. to go shopping D. go to shop
- They want _____ the zoo very much.
A. to go B. to go to C. go to D. going to
- There _____ some Chinese girls in Miss Gao's class.

- A. is B. are C. am D. be
- () 7. Can you _____ her the way to the shop?
A. to tell B. telling C. tell D. told
- () 8. We often play _____ after school.
A. a basketball B. the basketball C. basketball D. a football
- () 9. The girl wants _____ a doctor.
A. being B. to C. to be D. to do
- () 10. We can _____ taxi to the town.
A. by B. take C. ride D. take a
- () 11. What time do you leave school _____ the weekend?
A. in B. on C. / D. of
- () 12. You can _____ it in English. He can _____ English well.
A. speak, speak B. tells, say C. say, speak D. talks, say
- () 13. Welcome _____ our talk show!
A. for B. at C. to D. of
- () 14. —What color is your cat? — _____.
A. Yes, it's red B. No, it isn't red C. It's red D. Its red
- () 15. Lily can _____ all kinds of things.
A. does B. do C. did D. doing
- () 16. — Can you sing this song in English? — _____. It's too difficult.
A. No, I'm not. B. No, I can't. C. Yes, I can. D. Yes, I am.
- () 17. Bob can play _____ tennis but can't play _____ violin.
A. the, the B. ×, × C. the, × D. ×, the
- () 18. I can _____ a little English, but I can't _____ stories in English.
A. say, talk B. say, write C. speak, tell D. speak, say
- () 19. —Tom is your good friend. Can he play chess? — _____. He doesn't like it.
A. Sorry, I don't know. B. Yes, he can C. No, he can't D. Yes, he does.
- () 20. Do you usually go to school _____ bike or _____ foot?
A. by; by B. on; by C. by; on D. on; in

四、完成对话 (共 5 个空)

- A: Hi, can I help you?
B: Yes, please. I want to join the music club.
A: Good. Can I have your _____?
B: John Smith.
A: How _____ are you?
B: Seventeen.
A: Can you _____ ?
B: Yes, I _____. I like singing.

A: Do you have an E-mail address?

B: Yes, it's cindy@pep. com. cn.

A: Great.

B: _____ a lot.

五、完形填空（1 篇）

Dear Dr Know,

I'm not happy. I have too 1 rules in my family. I have to 2 at 6:00 every morning. I can't 3 my friends after school 4 I have to 5 my dog for a walk. I can't watch TV on school nights. And I have to 6 in bed by ten o'clock. 7 weekends, I have to clean my room and wash my clothes. Then I have to help my mother 8 dinner. Later I have to go to the Children's Palace 9 the piano. I never have any fun. 10 can I do?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. many | B. much | C. a few | D. a bit |
| () 2. A. go to bed | B. get up | C. go home | D. go to school |
| () 3. A. watch | B. meeting | C. look | D. meet |
| () 4. A. so | B. then | C. because | D. why |
| () 5. A. bring | B. take | C. have | D. carry |
| () 6. A. be | B. is | C. am | D. are |
| () 7. A. In | B. By | C. At | D. from |
| () 8. A. make | B. making | C. do | D. doing |
| () 9. A. learn | B. to learn | C. learnt | D. learning |
| () 10. A. Why | B. What | C. When | D. Where |

六、阅读理解（1 篇）

Mary is an American schoolgirl. She is now in Beijing with her parents. She doesn't know Chinese, but she is trying（努力）to study and speak it. She often tries to speak Chinese to her Chinese friends. Sometimes they don't understand（理解）her, because she can't speak Chinese well.

It's Saturday morning. Mary goes out. She is on her way to the park. She is going there to see a flower show（展览）. But she doesn't know how to get there. She asks a Chinese boy. The boy can't understand her. Then she takes out a pen and some paper. She draws flowers on it, gives the picture to the boy and says something about it. The boy smiles and then shows（指给）Mary the way to the park.

- () 1. Where does Mary live now? She lives in _____.
 A. America B. England C. China D. Canada
- () 2. She can speak _____ Chinese.
 A. much B. a little C. little D. a few
- () 3. She likes _____ Chinese with her _____.
 A. speak, parents B. speaking, friends

- C. speaks, girl-friends
D. speaking, teachers
- () 4. Where is she going?
A. To a new school.
B. To see her friends.
C. To a farm.
D. To see some flowers.
- () 5. How does she ask the way to the flower show?
A. She asks the way in Chinese.
B. She asks the way with a sign (标志).
C. She draws a picture to ask the way.
D. She doesn't ask any people.

七、书面表达

(一) 句子翻译 (5 题)

1. 你会说中文吗?

2. 他可以跑得很快。

3. Ella 不会游泳。

4. 你周末可以上班吗?

5. 她会弹吉他，但不会踢足球。

(二) 短文写作 (60 词左右, 提示作文为主)

本次书面表达要求写一封求职信, 主要内容就是进行自我介绍, 如姓名、年龄、性格和特长等, 并且介绍的重点应该放在“特长”上 (Nancy, 19 岁, 毕业于 PEP 职业学校, 性格友善细心 friendly and careful, 热爱小朋友, 会说英语和弹吉他, 喜欢唱歌跳舞。应聘某幼儿园 kindergarten 的老师)。

*成篇

Dear Sir (or Madam),

My name is Nancy, and I am 19 years old now. I just graduated from PEP Vocational School. I want to work as a teacher in your kindergarten.

I am very friendly and careful, and I like children. I can speak English and play the guitar well. Besides, I love singing and dancing very much.

My dream is to be a teacher in a kindergarten. I think I can be a great teacher.

Thank you!

Yours,

Nancy

►►►► Unit 4 Every day is a busy day!

一、英汉互译

1. 忙碌的 _____
2. 早餐 _____
3. 出发 _____
4. 提前 _____
5. 享受 _____
6. hurry _____
7. have a break _____
8. late _____
9. wake up _____
10. always _____

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空（根据本单元重点语法和知识点）

1. Li Hua _____ (walk) to school every day.
2. My mother _____ (watch) TV in the evening.
3. The boy _____ (not buy) the book in that bookshop.
4. We _____ (clean) the classroom every afternoon.
5. What time does Jim _____ (have) dinner?
6. He _____ (play) computer games a lot.
7. We _____ (do) our homework every day.
8. She _____ (not like) English films.
9. My father _____ (go) to work at weekends.
10. They _____ (play) basketball after school.

三、单项选择题

- () 1. Where _____ she _____ from?
A. does, come B. is, come C. does, comes D. do, comes
- () 2. Miss White is a good teacher. She usually _____.
A. helps me to English B. help me learn English
C. helps me with my English. D. helps my English
- () 3. It often _____ here in autumn.
A. rained B. will rain C. rains D. is raining
- () 4. Oh, it's time _____ home.
A. to go B. for go C. going D. would go
- () 5. He doesn't _____ at school, but at home.
A. singing B. sing C. to sing D. sings
- () 6. When do you _____?
A. go to school B. went to school
C. goes to school D. going to school
- () 7. _____ comes from China?
A. When B. Where C. Why D. Who

- () 8. — _____ you _____ a cup of tea? —Yes, please.
A. Are, like B. Does, like C. Do, like D. Would, like
- () 9. She _____ lunch at home.
A. doesn't B. haven't C. doesn't have D. hasn't
- () 10. We often _____ TV after school.
A. are watch B. watch C. watches D. watching
- () 11. —What time is it? _____. — _____
A. It's fine B. It's OK C. It's Tuesday D. It's nine
- () 12. —Do you play football? — _____.
A. No, we don't B. Yes, we are C. No, we aren't D. Yes, we play
- () 13. What _____ you do over the weekend?
A. are B. do C. be D. does
- () 14. _____ do you usually go to school?
A. What B. How C. Who D. Where
- () 15. _____ does the child _____?
A. Where, comes from B. Where, from
C. Where, come from D. Where, is from
- () 16. —What do you do? —I am a _____.
A. hospital B. work C. post office D. worker
- () 17. _____ Mary _____ bananas?
A. Is, like B. Do, likes C. Does, like D. Do, like
- () 18. — What does your mother _____ ? — She is tall and thin.
A. look B. like C. look like D. be like
- () 19. What _____ she like?
A. is B. do C. does D. doing
- () 20. — What _____ your sister _____? — She is an actress.
A. does, does B. do, does C. does, do D. do, do

四、完成对话 (共 5 个空)

A: Hi, Tom. _____ you like apples?

B: Yes, I _____. What about you?

A: I like apples, too. And my father _____ apples, too. Does your father _____ apples?

B: No, he _____. He likes oranges and bread.

五、完形填空 (1 篇)

Jim Green is an announcer (播音员) for the program. Most of the girls 1 boys like the program. They 2 like Jim Green. Some of them often make phone calls to him and thank him 3 his work. There are lots of 4 to him every day, too.

Jim Green gets up at 6:00 every morning. He has bread and a glass of milk 5 breakfast.

He leaves home at 6:30 and 6 his office at 7:15.

The program 7 at 7:30. He plays the new records (唱片) of the pop songs and modern music for his listeners. At 8:00 it's time 8 the news.

Jim finishes work at 10:30. He goes home 9 his car. He 10 newspaper and listens to music after supper.

He thinks his life is very interesting.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| () 1. A. and | B. with | C. but | D. about |
| () 2. A. too | B. to | C. also | D. so |
| () 3. A. to | B. for | C. but | D. and |
| () 4. A. letter | B. letters | C. friends | D. words |
| () 5. A. at | B. with | C. for | D. to |
| () 6. A. goes | B. gets | C. gets to | D. gets up |
| () 7. A. begins | B. finishes | C. over | D. start |
| () 8. A. to | B. for | C. of | D. in |
| () 9. A. by | B. in | C. on | D. takes |
| () 10. A. looks | B. reads | C. sees | D. watches |

六、阅读理解（1 篇）

*Teachers Wanted

Are you a teacher? Do you like children? Can you help them with Chinese on weekends? Come to join us. Call John at 378-5788 for more information(信息).

*Ping-pong Club

Do you like to play ping-pong? Do you want to play ping-pong well? Mr. Cai can teach you. You can come here every Saturday afternoon.

Tel: 368-5778

Add: Room 212 in School's P.E. Building.

*Learning Japanese

Can you speak Japanese? Do you want to learn Japanese? Please join the Japanese Club now. Call Jane at 345-1238.

Time: 8:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m. (from Monday to Friday)

*Musicians Wanted

Are you a music lovers? Can you sing or dance? Can you play any instruments (乐器)? Welcome to our Star Rock Band.

Please call Tina at 898-3443 or send an e-mail to music@163.com.

() 1. Gina is a good teacher and she wants to find a job. Who may offer (提供) her a job?

- A. Tina. B. John. C. Jane. D. Mr. Cai.

() 2. You can be in the Japanese club for _____ to learn Japanese from Monday to Friday.

- A. 2.5 hours. B. 3.5 hours. C. 4 days. D. 5 days.
- () 3. If you are a music lover, you want to be a dancer, how can you contact (联系) them?
- A. Go to Room 212 in School's P.E. Building. B. Call Jane.
C. Send an e-mail to music@163.com. D. Call 368-5778.
- () 4. Who can teach you to play ping-pong?
- A. Tina. B. John.
C. Jane. D. Mr. Cai.
- () 5. Now Vera can speak Japanese well and she teaches children Japanese. She works from Monday to Friday. Can you guess (猜) where she works?
- A. The ping-pong Club. B. The star Rock Band.
C. The Teacher Club. D. The Japanese Club.

七、书面表达

(一) 句子翻译 (5 题)

1. 我爸爸每天早上六点半起床。

2. 你喜欢这里的生活吗?

3. 每天放学后你做什么?

4. 你什么时候吃午饭?

5. 他每天晚上都写家庭作业。

(二) 短文写作 (80 词左右, 提示作文为主)

提示: 写一篇自己在一天中的不同时间点的活动, 如起床、早餐、晨读、上下午上课、活动、休息等, 80 字左右。

*成篇

I get up at six every day. After doing some morning exercises, I read English for twenty minutes. I have breakfast. After breakfast, I do some reading. Our class begins at 8:25, and we have four classes in the morning. After lunch at 12 o'clock, I take a short rest in the bedroom. We have two classes in the afternoon. After school at 4:30, I do some sports, like playing basketball, or running. After dinner, we have two more classes in the evening, from 7:50 to 9:30. After classes, I take a shower. I go to bed at 10:30.

Unit 5 I love shopping for clothes.

一、英汉互译

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. 巨大的 _____ | 2. 小的 _____ | 3. 试穿 _____ |
| 4. 绝不 _____ | 5. 装满…… _____ | 6. hate _____ |
| 7. mind _____ | 8. boring _____ | 9. wait _____ |
| 10. travel _____ | | |

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空（根据本单元重点语法和知识点）

- I like _____ (listen) to music.
- My sister loves _____ (shop) for clothes.
- She often _____ (get) up early in the morning.
- I don't mind _____ (clean) our house.
- They always go _____ (shop) on Sunday.
- Li Hua likes _____ (tidy) his room on weekends.
- My classmates are _____ (friend) to me.
- How much _____ (be) the trousers?
- He _____ (go) swimming in summer holiday.
- My brother likes _____ (stay) at home.

三、单项选择题

- () 1. — _____?

— Yes, please.

A. How are you B. Can I help you

C. What can you do for me D. What do you want
- () 2. Tom and Mike enjoy _____ TV.

A. see B. watch C. watching D. to watch
- () 3. Thank you for _____ us so much help.

A. giving B. give C. to give D. gives
- () 4. Mother often goes _____ on Sundays.

A. shop B. a shop C. buy D. shopping
- () 5. — _____ are the books? — They are 20 yuan.

A. How much B. What C. How many D. How money
- () 6. Do you enjoy _____ the story books?

A. seeing B. reading C. to read D. to look
- () 7. We had fun in _____ games.

A. play B. plays C. to play D. playing

- () 8. Do you like _____ in China?
A. working B. work C. works D. to work
- () 9. —What _____ she usually _____ on weekends? —She usually goes to the library.
A. is, do B. do, do C. is, doing D. does, do
- () 10. My sister doesn't like yellow. She _____ buys yellow clothes.
A. always B. usually C. sometimes D. never
- () 11. —Can you dance? —_____. And I can also sing.
A. Yes, I can B. No, I can't C. Yes, I can't D. No, I can
- () 12. Jim likes playing _____ ping-pong. And his sister likes playing _____ piano.
A. the; the B. a; the C. /; the D. the; /
- () 13. —Let's play tennis. —_____. I love tennis, too.
A. That sounds good B. It looks nice
C. Oh, no D. Sorry, I don't know
- () 14. —_____ does an iPhone 7 cost?
—More than 6,000 yuan. I don't think it is a good idea to spend so much on a phone.
A. How many B. How far C. How much D. How long
- () 15. —What's your favorite _____? —Blue.
A. subject B. class C. color D. science
- () 16. I am _____ in collecting stamps. I think they are _____.
A. interesting, interested B. interested, interesting
C. interested, interested D. interesting, interesting
- () 17. She likes going _____ on weekends.
A. swims B. swim C. swimming D. swimming
- () 18. —Lin Tao's English is excellent! —Of course! He practices _____ English every day!
A. reads B. reading C. to read D. read
- () 19. Tom enjoys _____ his room.
A. clean B. cleans C. cleaned D. cleaning
- () 20. Can you help me with _____?
A. dance B. dancing C. dances D. to dance

四、完成对话 (共 5 个空)

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes. I want a shirt. Do you _____ blue shirts?

A: Yes. Here _____ the blue one.

B: Oh. It's very nice. Can I _____ it on?

A: Of course.

B: _____ much is it?

A: Thirty yuan.

B: OK, I'll _____ it.

五、完形填空（1 篇）

Mike is an Englishman. He lives in a 1 building in the 2 London. There are eighteen floors in the building and he lives on the fifteenth floor. He 3 a lift（电梯）to go up and down. He works very hard. He 4 to work early. Every day he leaves his 5 and walks to the lift. He gets into the lift. It 6 him down to the first floor. He gets out of the lift. Then he walks to 7 bus stop. The bus stop is in front of a station. It is about two hundred meters from 8 home. Usually, he catches the number 11 bus to work, but sometimes he goes 9. He works in a factory about ten 10 from his home. His work starts at half past eight, and finishes at a quarter to five. He gets back home at half past 5.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| () 1. A. tall | B. shot | C. small | D. large |
| () 2. A. country | B. town | C. city | D. village |
| () 3. A. makes | B. uses | C. does | D. mends |
| () 4. A. begins | B. wants | C. runs | D. goes |
| () 5. A. home | B. building | C. office | D. room |
| () 6. A. costs | B. spends | C. takes | D. brings |
| () 7. A. an | B. a | C. the | D. / |
| () 8. A. his | B. he | C. him | D. himself |
| () 9. A. by plane | B. by train | C. on foot | D. by air |
| () 10. A. meters | B. kilometers | C. minutes | D. hours |

六、阅读理解（1 篇）

On Saturdays, most people are busy _____ for their homes. Some of them go to the stores, some go to the supermarkets. But in America, most shoppers enjoy shopping in the shopping malls.

A mall is a group of many shops. There you can buy clothes, furniture, and everything you need. Shopping malls provide parking for your cars. Usually, the mall is under one roof so the shoppers do not get cold or wet from rain, wind, or snow.

After shopping, you may get tired. You can walk into the sitting-rooms for a short rest. If you can go into the dining rooms in the malls, then you can have a good meal. Now more and more Americans like to go shopping there.

- () 1. Most American are busy _____ for their homes on Saturdays.
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| A. doing sports | B. doing housework |
| C. watching TV | D. shopping |
- () 2. Most people like to do shopping _____.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. on weekends | B. on Sundays |
|----------------|---------------|

- C. every day D. every week
- () 3. In America, most people enjoy shopping in _____.
A. supermarkets B. shops
C. the stores D. shopping malls
- () 4. People don't have to worry about rain or wind, because the mall is _____.
A. under one roof B. on the ground floor
C. in the open air D. without roof
- () 5. In a shopping mall, you can find _____ to park your car.
A. a big house B. a place
C. a small shop D. a room

七、书面表达

(一) 句子翻译 (5 题)

1. 我喜欢购物。
2. 我不介意走路去学校。
3. 你妈妈喜欢看电视吗？
4. 他们每天练习说英语。
5. 我可试穿这件T恤吗？

(二) 短文写作 (80 词左右, 提示作文为主)

写一篇关于网购的英语作文，不少于 80 字，主要写网购的利（方便 convenient、24 小时营业、不用排队 wait in line 等）与弊（看不见物品、不能享受和朋友一起购物的乐趣等）。

*成篇

We talked about the advantages and disadvantages of internet shopping these days. Some students think it's very convenient for us to go shopping on the internet. The shops on Internet, for example taobao.com, 360buy.com are open for almost 24 hours a day, so we can buy something we want at any time if we like. What's more, we needn't to wait in a queue.

However, some students disagreed with them. We can't see the things while we are shopping. So we are not sure whether they are good or not. Besides, we can't enjoy the happiness of shopping with our friends.

▶▶▶▶ Unit 6 Do you like bananas?

一、英汉互译

1. 对……感兴趣_____
2. 在将来、在未来_____
3. swim_____
4. 照顾、照看_____
5. 记者_____
6. 玩得开心_____
7. at the moment_____
8. believe yourself_____
9. 谈论、关于_____
10. 看电视_____

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. The hairdresser _____ (cut) hair at the moment.
2. What _____ the reporter _____ (report) now?
3. Now, the taxi driver _____ (take) a break.
4. The boys _____ (draw) a picture now.
5. — _____ your mother _____ (wash) clothes?
— yes, she is.
6. The gardener _____ (not, water) the flowers now.
7. Look! They _____ (have) an English party.
8. Listen! Some girls _____ (sing) in the classroom.
9. Mark _____ (work) as a waiter in the restaurant.
10. Ellie _____ (serve) food right now.

三、单项选择题

1. —What is he doing?
—He _____ the show on TV.
A. reported B. reports C. was reporting D. is reporting
2. —Would you like coffee or tea?
— _____ tea _____ coffee is OK, never mind.
A. Not; but B. Either; or C. Both; and D. Neither; nor
3. Thank you _____ your help.
A. at B. in C. for D. about
4. Keep quiet, please. They _____ a meeting.
A. is having B. were having C. was having D. are having
5. The Smiths usually _____ TV on Sunday evening.
A. is watching B. are watching C. watches D. watch
6. Look! The boy students are _____ football while the girls are _____.
A. play; dance B. play; dancing C. playing; dancing D. Watch; dance
7. _____ your sister _____ some shopping at the moment?

- A. Are; doing B. Is; doing C. Are; taking D. Is; taking
8. Mr Green often _____ fishing on Sundays, _____ he?
A. don't go; does B. doesn't go; is C. goes; doesn't D. goes; isn't
9. We enjoy _____ English songs.
A. listen B. listen to C. listening to D. listening
10. I will tell her as soon as she _____ back.
A. comes B. come C. will D. Came
11. The trousers are too old. Why not consider _____ a new pair?
A. buy B. buying C. bought D. to buy
12. Tom is a worker. He _____ in a factory. His sisters _____ in a hospital.
A. work; work B. works; work
C. work; works D. Working; work
13. Who _____ English best in your class?
A. speak B. is speaking C. speaking D. speaks
14. Mrs Read _____ the windows every day.
A. is cleaning B. clean C. cleans D. cleaned
15. We _____ music and often _____ to music.
A. like; listen B. likes; listens
C. liked; listen D. like; are listening
16. She _____ up at six in the morning.
A. get B. gets C. getting D. got
17. On Sunday he sometimes _____ his clothes and sometimes _____ some shopping.
A. wash; do B. is washing; is doing
C. washes; does D. washed; did
18. The twins usually _____ milk and bread for breakfast, but Jim _____ some coffee for it.
A. have; have B. have; has C. has; have D. had; had
19. I can't catch up with the fashion, because the clothes style _____ all the time.
A. has changed B. is changed
C. is changing D. changed
20. Jack and Ketty _____ in the lake. Let's join them, shall we?
A. swim B. have swum
C. swam D. are swimming

四、完成对话，每空一词

A: 1 _____ are you unhappy?

B: I want to stay away from school.

A: 2 _____ do you want to do?

B: I want to look after my mother. She is ill.

A: 3 _____ to hear that. What's wrong with your mother?

B: She is suffering a bad cold.

A: I can drive you and your mother to the hospital after class.

B: 4 _____. It's very kind of you!

A: It's my pleasure. Don't worry and your mother will be fine.

B: 5 _____ after class.

A: See you.

五、完形填空

Billy liked music, 1 when he went to college he decided to study medicine, 2 music. Later he became a doctor and worked in a hospital for 3. There he 4 that a lot of patients were happier and caused less 5 if pleasant music was played to them. When Billy had an office and began to work for himself, he decided to keep his patients 6 by having beautiful songs 7 for them. But after the music had been played, Billy heard a woman 8, "We are all waiting to 9 the doctor, and he is just 10 in his office instead of doing his work!"

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. and | B. or | C. but | D. yet |
| 2. A. or | B. and | C. instead | D. instead of |
| 3. A. sometime | B. some time | C. sometimes | D. some times |
| 4. A. said | B. told | C. thought | D. found |
| 5. A. trouble | B. questions | C. problems | D. things |
| 6. A. happy | B. cry | C. mad | D. sad |
| 7. A. playing | B. played | C. play | D. to play |
| 8. A. saying | B. talk | C. talking | D. say |
| 9. A. look | B. look for | C. see | D. look at |
| 10. A. playing the violin | B. playing violin | C. to play the violin | D. play violin |

六、阅读理解

Mrs. White doesn't like fish at all, but Mr. White likes fish very much. He buys some fish and takes it home. Mrs. White sees the fish and she thinks, "Good! I'll ask my friends to have lunch and we can have the fish. They like fish very much."

Mr. White comes home in the evening. He can't find his fish. Mrs. White says, "Oh, your cat eats it." And she gives Mr. White some bread for supper. Mr. White is not happy at all. He takes the cat and Mrs. White goes to a shop. He says to her, "Now you see, my cat is one kilo and the fish is one kilo, too. The cat is here. But where is my fish?"

根据短文内容，选择最佳答案

- What does Mr. White like very much?
A. Bread. B. Chicken. C. Fish. D. His cat.
- Does Mrs. White like fish very much?

- A. Yes, she does. B. No, she doesn't.
C. Yes, she likes. D. No, she not likes.
3. Who does Mrs. White ask to have the fish?
A. Mr. White. B. The cat. C. Her friends. D. Her mother.
4. Does the cat eat the fish?
A. Yes, it does. B. Yes, he does. C. No, the cat doesn't. D. No, it doesn't.
5. What does Mr. White have for supper?
A. Some bread. B. Some fish. C. Some jiaozi. D. Some eggs.

七、书面表达

(一) 句子翻译

- 我们必须使教师保持干净。(keep...clean)
- 人们称这种花为玫瑰。(call...rose)
- 我们怎样才能保持身体强壮呢?(keep...strong)
- 他的同学叫他电脑迷。(call sb...)
- 什么事使你这么生气呢?(make sb so angry)

(二) 短文写作

Write an E-mail about your family members.

提示：今天是星期一，用英语给你的好朋友发一封 80~100 字的电子邮件，写一写你和你家人此时在做什么，心情如何。注意电子邮件的格式及句子的时态。

►►►► Unit 7 How much are these socks?

一、英汉互译

- pick sb. up _____
- be up to sb. _____
- 公共汽车站 _____
- 把我计算在内 _____
- join a club _____
- catch a bus _____
- 业余时间 _____
- 等候、等待 _____
- 申请、运用 _____
- catch up with sb. _____

二、用所给单词和短语适当的形式填空

pick sb up	up to you	have a meeting	take	count sb in
one's own	join	rain	leave	practise

- _____. I'd like to play football with you.
- Li Lei _____ Shanghai for Beijing this weekend.
- I can't take photos with _____ camera, there is something wrong with it.
- They _____ at the moment.

- ### 三、单项选择题

1. Charlie _____ here next month.

- A. isn't working B. doesn't working
C. isn't going to working D. won't work

2. He _____ very busy this week, he _____ free next week.

- A. will be; is B. is; is C. will be; will be D. is; will be

3. There _____ a dolphin show in the zoo tomorrow evening.

- A. was B. is going to have C. will have D. is going to be

4. —Shall I buy a cup of tea for you?

- _____. (不, 不要。)

- A. No, you won't. B. No, you aren't. C. No, please don't. D. No, please.

5. If they come, we _____ a meeting.

- A. have B. will have C. had D. would have

6. He _____ her a beautiful hat on her next birthday.

- A. gives B. gave C. will giving D. is going to give

7. He _____ to us as soon as he gets there.

- A. writes B. has written C. will write D. Wrote

8. He _____ in three days.

- A. coming back B. came back
C. will come back D. is going to coming back

9. If it _____tomorrow, we'll go roller-skating.

- A. isn't rain B. won't rain C. doesn't rain D. doesn't fine

10. —Will his parents go to see the Terra Cotta Warriors tomorrow?

- No, _____ (不去).

- A. they willn't B. they won't C. they aren't D. they don't

11. Who _____ we _____ swimming with tomorrow afternoon?

- A. will; go B. do; go C. will; going D. shall; go

12. The day after tomorrow they _____ a volleyball match.

- A. will watching B. watches
C. is watching D. are going to watch

13. There _____ a birthday party this Sunday.

- 四、完成对话，根据对话内容，从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项

B: I will think about it. Thank you very much.

- 27

五、完形填空

I was flying to New York at night. Suddenly, a storm broke and the plane began to be tossed (颠簸) around.

When I looked 1 the plane, I could see that nearly all the passengers were worried and afraid. The future seemed terrible and many were 2 if they would make it through the storm.

Then, I 3 saw a little girl. It seemed that the storm meant 4 to her. She sat on her seat reading a book. Sometimes she closed her eyes, then she would read again, with no 5 or fear in her eyes. When the other passengers were scared (惊恐的) half to death, that child was completely calm and 6. I couldn't believe my eyes.

When the plane finally reached New York, I was not surprised to 7 that all the passengers were hurrying to come out. I stopped and spoke to the girl whom I had 8 for such a long time. I asked 9 she had not been afraid.

The child replied, "My daddy is the 10, and he is taking me home."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. at | B. around | C. up | D. into |
| 2. A. wondering | B. expecting | C. dreaming | D. realizing |
| 3. A. probably | B. luckily | C. suddenly | D. certainly |
| 4. A. something | B. anything | C. everything | D. nothing |
| 5. A. pride | B. worry | C. anger | D. regret |
| 6. A. unafraid | B. nervous | C. active | D. tired |
| 7. A. say | B. hear | C. find | D. think |
| 8. A. known | B. watched | C. helped | D. protected |
| 9. A. whether | B. how | C. when | D. why |
| 10. A. guard | B. driver | C. pilot | D. traveler |

六、阅读理解

Jack is a twenty-year-old young man. Two years ago, when he finished middle school, he found work in a shop. Usually he works until ten o'clock in the evening. He is very tired when he gets home. After a quick supper he goes to bed and soon falls asleep. His grandma who lives downstairs is satisfied with (满意) him.

One day, on his way home, he met Mary. They were both happy. He asked the girl to his house, she agreed happily. He bought some fruit and drinks for her. And they talked about their school, teachers, classmates and their future. They talked for a long time.

"Have a look at your watch, please," said the girl. "What time is it now?"

"Sorry, something is wrong with my watch," said Jack. "Where's yours?"

"I left it at home."

Jack thought for a moment and found a way. He began to stamp his foot on the floor, "Bang! Bang! Bang! Bang!"

The sound woke his grandma up. The old woman shouted downstairs, "It's twelve o'clock

in the night, Jack. Why are you still jumping upstairs?"

- Jack was _____ when he finished middle school.
A. sixteen B. eighteen C. twenty D. fifteen
- The old woman is satisfied with Jack because _____.
A. he's her grandson B. he's clever
C. he can keep quiet D. he gets home on time
- From the story, we can know that Mary is Jack's _____.
A. classmate B. colleague (同事) C. aunt D. wife
- The word "stamp" in the story means _____ in Chinese.
A. 盖印 B. 踩 C. 贴邮票 D. 承认
- Jack stamped his foot on the floor in order _____.
A. to wake his grandma up
B. to make his grandma angry
C. that his grandma was going to tell him the time
D. that his grandma was going to buy him a watch

七. 书面表达

(一) 句子翻译

- Li Lei 打算加入街舞俱乐部。
- 我们盼望你加入我们的俱乐部。
- 老师让我们每天早上读英语报纸。
- 李先生告诫他儿子不要酒后驾车。
- 我看到男孩子们在操场上打篮球。

(二) 作文

提示：假设你是杨琼，在一所寄宿学校学习。你想写一封 80 字左右的信给父母，告诉他们你的学校生活，内容包括你与同学相处得很和睦；学习进展顺利，老师非常关心你的学习和生活；非常想念父母，请他们不用担心等。

*成篇

Dear Mum and Dad,

How are you? I hope you are all well. I'm writing to tell you about my school life.

Our school life is very colorful with a lot of activities. I'm getting along well with my classmates. Our teachers are very kind and helpful, caring about our study and life. Now I have made great progress in my study. I miss you very much, but please don't worry about me. I'll take good care of myself.

Write soon.

Yours
Yang Qiong

▶▶▶▶

一、英汉互译

1. by the way _____ 2. next to _____ 3. 在……最前面 _____
4. 因……而出名; 以……而著称 _____ 5. 到达 _____
6. far away from _____ 7. visit _____ 8. 旅游胜地 _____
9. 寻找 _____ 10. turn right _____

二、用所给单词和短语的适当形式填空

far away from	in the center of	need to talk about	between....and
go straight on	excuse me	place of interest	advise near

1. There are many _____ in Shanghai.
2. _____, is there a restaurant near here?
3. Could you give me some _____ on places to visit in Beijing?
4. The post office is _____ the city library _____ the bus station.
5. They _____ the coming holiday now.
6. Let's go. I _____ buy some stamps for my postcards.
7. _____, at the end of the road, you will see the hospital.
8. Shanghai is _____ my house.
9. There are a few good hotels _____ the town.
10. There is a big supermarket _____ our house.

三、单项选择题

- Are there any maps on the wall?
— _____.
A. There are some
C. Yes, there is
B. Yes, there are
D. No, there are
- What's in the box?
— _____.
A. There are some apples in it.
C. It is an apple.
B. They are apples.
D. This is an apple.
- The post office is _____ the supermarket.
A. next
B. between
C. in the front of
D. across from
- You must turn _____ at the third crossing.
A. the left
B. left
C. on right
D. to right

5. Can you tell me the way _____ the library?
A. of B. in C. about D. to
6. Today is Sunday. There _____ many people here in the park.
A. have B. be C. are D. is
7. Is there a bank _____ ?
A. here B. from here C. near D. near here
8. — _____ the pay phone?
— It's next to the post office.
A. Where B. Where's C. What D. When
9. How much does it _____ to join the club?
A. pays B. takes C. spends D. cost
10. Many students enjoy _____ this song.
A. to listen B. listening to C. to listening D. listening
11. Mark is asking for Mary's _____ on how to learn maths well.
A. advice B. advise C. advices D. advises
12. You'd better _____ the tube to work.
A. took B. to take C. taking D. take
13. There _____ many good hotels in the city center.
A. are B. isn't C. be D. is
14. The TV is too loud. Please _____.
A. turn down it B. to turn down it C. to turn it down D. turn it down
15. _____ there any apples on the trees?
A. Is B. Are C. Be D. Aren't
16. The garden is _____ the house.
A. in front B. in the front C. in front of D. in the front of
17. _____ swim in the river alone.
A. Don't B. Not C. Can't D. Didn't
18. _____ in, please.
A. Coming B. To come C. Come D. Came
19. There are many fruits in the supermarket _____ bananas, apples and grapes.
A. such B. such as C. example D. for example
20. The cat is _____ the door.
A. under B. behind C. below D. in the front of

四、完成对话，根据对话内容，从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项

A: Excuse me, sir I _____

B: Certainly. Go along this street. Turn left into Xingfu Street, and the museum is on your right.

A: 2 _____

B: It's about thirty minutes.

A: I see. 3 _____

B: Yes, you can. A No. 103 bus will take you there.

A: 4 _____

B: Over there. Look! The bus is coming.

A: Thank you very much.

B: 5 _____

A. How long will it take me to walk there?

B. You're welcome.

C. Could you tell me the way to the History Museum?

D. will go to the History

E. Can I take a bus?

F. Where is the bus stop?

G. That's such a pity!

五、完形填空

Once, a king loved music so much that he searched the world for the best instrument. One day, a magic man 1 _____ the king a harp (竖琴) .

The king took it to the palace, but 2 _____ he played it, the harp sounded terrible. Many 3 _____ people tried it. They agreed that the harp was 4 _____ and the king had been fooled. The harp was thrown out as rubbish (垃圾) .

A poor little girl 5 _____ I found the harp, and even though she didn't know how 6 _____ it, she decided to have a try. She played and played, the whole day through, for months and years. The music she produced was never perfect, 7 _____ each time it sounded a little better.

Then one day, suddenly, the harp started to play the most beautiful music. It was in fact 8 _____ magic harp, and could only be played well by someone who would put in the necessary effort.

The king heard the music from his window, and called the girl to the palace. When the king saw that she was playing his old harp, he was filled 9 _____ joy. At that moment he made the girl his own private 10 _____ , giving her and her family many riches.

1. A. offer

B. offer

C. offered

D. has offered

2. A. when

B. before

C. if

D. because

3. A. another

B. other

C. others

D. the other

4. A. used

B. using

C. useless

D. uselessness

5. A. late

B. lately

C. latest

D. later

6. A. played

B. to play

C. playing

D. to playing

7. A. so

B. and

C. or

D. but

8. A. a

B. an

C. the

D. \

9. A. in

B. Of

C. by

D. with

10. A. music

B. musical

C. musician

D. musically

2. 玛丽等不及返回她的故乡。
3. 明天我要早早地起床去赶火车。
4. 为了健康，人们需要多吃水果和蔬菜。
5. 她经常在周末去看望祖父母。

（二）作文

Write a letter to your friend about your new home.

提示：假设你是李明，在本市的一家银行找到工作后，给好朋友 Jack 发一封 80~100 字左右的电子邮件，告诉他自己在下周将搬到牛津大道（Oxford Street）14 号城市花园 3-12 室居住，就在银行旁边。欢迎 Jack 前往新家做客，电话为 7635089。

*成篇

Dear Jack,

I've got a new job at a bank in the city. I'm going to move to 3-12 City Garden, 14 Oxford Street next week. It's right next to the bank. You are welcome to visit my new home anytime at the weekends. My home phone number is 7635089. Call me when you will come.

Yours,
Li Ming

强 化 篇

Unit 1 My name's Gina.

*知识清单

语言目标	谈论能力	
Section A	单词	name <i>n.</i> 名字; 名称 nice <i>adj.</i> 令人愉快的; 宜人的 meet <i>v.</i> 遇见; 相逢 your <i>pron.</i> 你的; 你们的 his <i>pron.</i> 他的 and <i>conj.</i> 和; 又; 而 her <i>pron.</i> 她的 s he <i>pron.</i> 她 he <i>pron.</i> 他 no <i>adv. & adj.</i> 不; 没有; 不是 not <i>adv.</i> 不; 没有
	句型	(1) — What's your name? 你叫什么名字? — Mary./I'm Mary. /My name is Mary. 我叫玛丽。 (2) — What's his/ her name? 他/她叫什么名字? — His/ Her name is... 他/她的名字叫…… (3) — Is he Jack? 他是杰克吗? — Yes, he is./No, he isn't. 是的, 他是。/不, 他不是。 (4) — Are you Helen? 你是海伦吗? — Yes, I am./No, I'm not. 是的, 我是。/不, 我不是。
Section B	单词	zero <i>num.</i> 零 telephone <i>n.</i> 电话; 电话机 first <i>adj.</i> 第一 last <i>adj.</i> 最后的; 末尾的
	短语	telephone number 电话号码 first name 名字 last/family name 姓 middle school 中学; 初中 my friend 我的朋友 in China 在中国
	句型	(1) — What's your telephone number? 你的电话号码是多少? — It's 9513397. 是 9513397。 (2) — What's your first name? 你叫什么名字? — Mary. 玛丽。 — What's your last/family name? 你姓什么? — Smith. 史密斯。 (3) — My friend is in China. 我的朋友在中国。
语法	1. 动词 be 的一般现在时 2. what 引导的特殊疑问句 3. 形容词性物主代词	

*语法精讲

动词 be 的一般现在时

1. 动词 be 的含义

连系动词 be 是用来帮助说明主语的动词, 但不能单独用作谓语, 其后必须跟表语 (通常为名词、形容词、介词短语), 构成系表结构说明主语的状况、性质、特征等情况。它本身的词义为“是”, be 动词的一般现在时有三种形式, 即: am, is, are。

2. 动词 be 的用法

(1) 动词 be 在居中的形式随主语的人称和数的变化而变化。

1) 主语是第一人称 I (我) 时, be 动词用 am。

- 2) 主语是单数名词、不可数名词或单数第三人称代词 (he, she, it) 时, be 动词用 is。
- 3) 主语是 you (你, 你们), they (他们, 它们, 她们) 或名词复数 (两个以上的人或物) 时, be 动词必须用 are。

肯定句式: 主语+be+其他.			否定句式: 主语+be not +其他.		
I	am	a student.	I	am not	a student.
You	are		You	are not	
She He	is		She He	is not	
We You They	are	students.	We You They	are not	students.

一般疑问句式: Be+主语+其他.			肯定回答		否定回答	
Am	I	a student?	Yes,	I am.	No,	I am not.
Are	You			I am.		I am not.
Is	She He			she is. he is.		she is not. he is not
Are	We You They	Students?	Yes,	we are. you are. they are.	No,	we are not. you are not. they are not.

3. 动词 be 的缩写形式

I am = I'm	we are = we're	they are = they're	you are = you're
she is = she's	he is = he's	it is = it's	what is = what's
is not = isn't	name is = name's		are not = aren't

4. 动词 be 用法口诀:

我 (I) 用 am, 你 (you) 用 are;
is 连着他 (he), 她 (she), 它 (it);
单数名词用 is, 复数名词全用 are;
变疑问, be 前提, 句末问号莫丢弃;
变否定, 更容易, be 后 not 莫忘记;
疑问否定任你变, 句首大写莫迟疑。

活用

一、用动词 be 的正确形式填空

1. I _____ a student.
2. We _____ friends.
3. He _____ a good boy.
4. She _____ my sister.
5. They _____ my parents.
6. You _____ 11 years old.

7. My sister's name _____ Nancy. 8. My father _____ a policeman.
 9. The jeans _____ on the desk. 10. There _____ a girl in the room.
 11. — Where _____ your mother? — She _____ at home.
 12. _____ it your book? 13. Her name _____ Gina.
 14. —How _____ you? —Fine ,thank you.

二、将 1~5 句改为否定句，6~10 句改为一般疑问句

1. They are new students.
2. He is a good boy at home.
3. Bob is in Class One, Grade Six.
4. She is from Jinan.
5. I am a good student at school.
6. There is a dog over there.
7. There are a lot of geese in the farm.
8. His brother is a good- looking boy.
9. We are friends.
10. It is sunny today.

二、what 引导的特殊疑问句

what 引导的特殊疑问句是英语中常见的疑问句，现在我们来看一看它的一些简单用法：

1. 问“是什么”
 - (1) —What is it / this / that? 这/那是什么?
 —It is an eraser. 它是一块橡皮擦。
 - (2) —What are these / those? 这些/那些是什么?
 —They are cakes. 它们是蛋糕。
2. 询问姓名
 - What is your name? 你叫什么名字?
 - My name is Amy. 我叫艾米。
3. 询问“某物用英语怎么说”回答要用“It's...”句型
 - What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么说?

—It's an orange. 这是橘子。

4. 询问某人的职业

—What is he?他是做什么工作的?

—He's a doctor. 他是医生。

5. 询问爱好之最

—What is your favorite sport? 你最喜欢的运动是什么?

—My favorite sport is basketball. 我最喜欢的运动是篮球。

6. 询问电话号码

—What is your telephone number? 你的电话号码是多少?

—It's 686-66586. 是 686-66586。

7. 询问日期

—What is (What's) the date today? 今天几号?

—It is January 1st today? 今天是一月一号。

8. 询问星期几

—What day is it today? 今天星期几?

—It is Monday. 星期一。

9. 询问天气情况

—What is the weather like today? 今天的天气怎么样?

—It is windy. 多云。

10. 询问钟点?

—What time is it? 几点了?

—It's half past two. 两点半了。

11. 询问颜色

—What color is your hat? 你的帽子是什么颜色的?

—It is pink. 是粉色的。

12. 询问生活习惯?

—What do you usually/often do after school? 放学后你通常做什么?

—I usually playing basketball. 我通常打篮球。

活用

1. —这是什么? —它是一张地图。

—_____ this?

—_____ a map.

2. —这把钥匙是什么颜色的? —它是黄色的。

—_____ is the key?

—_____ yellow.

3. —现在几点了? —早晨 6:10。

—_____ is it now?

—_____ 6:10 in the morning.

4. —你爸爸做什么工作？—他是一名教师。

— _____ father?

— _____ a teacher.

5. —这个用汉语怎么说？—这是饺子。

— _____ this in Chinese? — _____ Jiaozi.

三、形容词性物主代词

1. 物主代词的定义、分类及用法

(1) 物主代词也叫人称代词的所有格，是指表示所有关系的代词。

(2) 物主代词分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种。

(3) 形容词性物主代词（相当于形容词）放在名词前，作名词的定语。

2. 形式

形容词性 物主代词	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
单数	my 我的	your 你的	his 他的 her 她的 its 它的
复数	our 我们的	you 你们的	their 他（她，它）们的

3. 当名词前已有形容词性物主代词修饰时，不能再用不定冠词（a, an）、定冠词（the）或者指示代词（this, that, these, those）修饰。

如：那是你的尺子吗？

Is that your a ruler?（误） Is that a your ruler?（误）

Is that your ruler?（正）

4. 用所给词的正确形式填空

1. This is _____ (he) book.

2. We love _____ (we) motherland.

3. _____ (I) bag is yellow, _____ (he) bag is red, _____ (she) bag is blue and _____ (you) bag is pink.

4. May _____ (I) use your pen?

5. That is a cat. _____ (It) name is Candy.

辨析

1. My name's... 我的名字是……

My name's Gina. 我的名字叫吉娜。

I'm Mary. 我叫玛丽。

归纳

My name's...意为“我的名字是……”是做自我介绍的句型，相当于 I am..., name's 是 name is 的缩写。

拓展 自我介绍句型

- 1. My name's+姓名
- 2. I'm+姓名
- 3. 直接用姓名

活用

Hi, I'm Linda. (改为同义句)

Hi, _____ is Linda.

2. What's one's name? 某人叫什么名字?

What's your name? 你叫什么名字?

Gina. 吉娜。

归纳

What's your name? 是询问对方姓名的特殊疑问句, 句末也可以加上 please, 以表示客气、礼貌, 读时用降调, What's 是 What is 的缩写。

其回答形式有三种:

- My name's+姓名
- I'm+姓名
- 直接用姓名

拓展 询问第三方姓名时用:

What's his/her name?

回答形式有三种:

- His/Her name is+姓名
- He/She is +姓名
- 直接用姓名

活用

(1) —What _____ your name? —My name _____ Dave.

—What's her name? —_____ name _____ Amy.

3. 见面问候语

—Nice to meet you! 见到你很高兴。

—Nice to meet you, too! 见到你也很高兴。

归纳

问候基本用语

(1) —Good morning /afternoon /evening. 早安(午安, 晚安)!

—Good morning /afternoon /evening. 早安(午安, 晚安)!

(2) —Hi/Hello, John. 嗨, 约翰。 —Hi/Hello, Mark. 嗨, 马克。

(3) —Nice /Glad to meet/see you! (用于第一次见面或久别重逢) 很高兴见到你。

—Nice /Glad to meet/see you, too! 见到你也很高兴。

- (4) —How do you do? (初次见面通常用语) 你好!
—How do you do! 你好!
- (5) —How are you? (比较熟悉的人之间用语) 你好吗?
—Fine! Thank you, and you? 好, 谢谢! 你呢?
—I'm fine, too. 我也很好。

拓展

- (1) What's going on? 近来可好?
(2) How is it going? 近况如何。
(3) How are you doing? 您工作还顺利吧?
(4) How is everything? 一切还好吧?

常用答语有:

Not bad! 还不错。Just so so. 一般般。So far so good. 到目前还好。fine! 好

活用

- (1) A: —_____, I'm Candy. Nice to meet you!
B: —Hello, I'm Lyn. _____
_____!

- (2) A: —What's going on?

B: —_____ (还不错)!

4. What's one's telephone number? 某人的电话号码是多少? It's...它是……。

— What's your telephone number? 你的电话号码是多少?

— It's 951-3397. 是 951-3397。

— What's Tom's telephone number? 汤姆的电话号码是多少?

— It's 586-1234. 是 586-1234。

归纳

What's... number? 这是询问他人电话(身份证、房间等)号码的常用句型, 其答语为
“It's+号码.” 或直接回答号码。

活用

你的身份证(ID card)号码是多少?

_____ your ID card _____?

—What's _____ telephone number?

—_____ 586-8756.

A. she, It's

B. he, It's

C. his, It's

D. his, they are

- (3) My phone number is 3546767. (画线提问)

_____ phone number?

5. last name 姓 first name 名

What's your last name? 你姓什么?

What's your first name? 你叫什么?

归纳

(1) 英文姓名一般将名 (first name) 放在前面, 姓 (last/family name) 放在后面, 有的人还有 middle name (中间名), 如: George W. Bush (乔治 W 布什)

(2) 当用 Mr. (先生)、Mrs. (夫人) Miss. (小姐) 称呼某人时, 一般将上述称谓放在姓或者姓名的全称之前。如: 我们可以称 Mr. Bush (布什先生) 或 Mr. George W. Bush (乔治 W 布什先生), 而不可以叫 Mr. George。

活用

He is Harry Potter. His _____ name is Potter and his _____ name is Harry.

- A. First, last B. last, first C. first, family D. last, family

☆达标检测

一、英汉互译

(一) 短语翻译

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. telephone number _____ | 2. 他的夹克衫 _____ |
| 3. our friend _____ | 4. 中学 _____ |
| 5. her family name _____ | 6. 在中国 _____ |
| 7. Nice to meet you! _____ | 8. 你的白色的电话 _____ |
| 9. first name _____ | 10. 身份证号码 _____ |

(二) 句子翻译

1. 他叫什么名字? 一他叫杰克。
2. 我的名字叫简。
3. 一嗨, 迈克, 见到你很高兴。
一嗨, 玛丽, 我也很高兴见到你。
4. 一她是吉娜吗? 一不, 她不是?
5. 一你们是学生吗? 一是的, 我们是。
6. 他们不是老师。
7. 我是一名中学生。
8. 我姐姐的名字叫爱丽斯布朗。
9. 她的朋友海伦在中国。
10. 你妈妈的电话号码是多少?
11. 这是她的电话号码吗?
12. 她的电话号码是 586-5886.
13. 那是布莱克先生。

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. This is _____ (he) sister.

2. —Is this _____(you) pencil case?
—No, it isn't. It's _____ (he) pencil case.
3. I _____ (be) Jenny.
4. Her name _____ (be) Gina.
5. What's _____ (she) name?
6. Can you help _____ (I)
7. _____ (me) first name is John.
8. I have a good news for _____ (he) father.
9. Is that _____ (you) car? It's so good.
10. You can call _____ (I) number. It's 233-1438
11. Mary _____ (be) in China now.
12. —Is she _____ (you) best friend?
—Yes, she is.

三、单项选择题

1. My name _____ Helen.
A. am B. is C. are D. be
2. —What's his name?
—_____.
A. I'm Bob B. He name is Bob
C. Her name is Bob D. His name is Bob
3. —Hello, Gina! Nice to meet you.
—_____.
A. Nice to meet you, too B. How are you
C. I'm fine, thanks D. Thanks
4. My friend is a girl. _____ name is Mary.
A. She B. He C. Her D. His
5. —What's _____ telephone number?
—His telephone is 5673466.
A. my B. your C. her D. his
6. His name is Jim Smith. His family name is _____.
A. Jim B. Jim Smith C. Smith D. Smith Jim
7. Three and five is _____.
A. seven B. eight C. nine D. six
8. —What's your phone number?
—_____ 908-7653.
A. It B. Is it C. Its D. It's
9. —_____ do you spell watch?
—W-A-T-C-H, watch.

- A. What B. How C. What's D. Where
10. —How _____ Jim and Gina?
—They are fine.
- A. am B. are C. is D. be
11. This is _____ ID card.
- A. an B. a C. the D. /
12. What is _____ name?
- A. you B. he C. your D. she
13. —_____ is your name?
—My name is Lucy.
- A. It B. How C. where D. What
14. —Good afternoon!
—_____!
- A. Good morning B. Good afternoon C. Good evening D. Hello
15. He is Peter Mark. His first name is _____.
A. Peter B. Mark C. Peter Mark D. Mark Peter
16. —_____ your name, please?
—_____ name is Gina Smith.
- A. What, I B. What's, Your C. What's, My D. What, My
17. —Are you Lin Tao?
—_____.
- A. Yes, I'm B. Yes, I am C. No, I am D. No, I'm
18. My English teacher's name is Bruce White. So, we all call him _____.
A. Miss Bruce B. Mr. Bruce C. Mr. White D. Sir Bruce.
19. 你想知道 Mary 的电话, 用以下哪个句子来问_____:
- A. Is this your mobile phone? B. This is your mobile phone number.
C. What's your mobile phone number? D. Your mobile phone number is what
20. —Good morning, Miss Gao.
—_____ Li Ming.
- A. Nice to meet you B. Hello C. How do you do D. Good morning
21. —What's this?
—It is _____.
- A. ID cards B. an orange C. ruler D. an UFO
22. This is _____ jacket.
- A. blue me B. my blue C. blue my D. the my blue
23. Kate Green is a girl. Kate is the_____, Green is the _____
A. first name, last name B. last name, first name
C. full name, family name D. family name, first name
24. —Sit down, please.

- _____.
- A. Thank you B. Yes, you're right. C. OK D. All right
25. —Excuse me. _____ you Mr. Zhang?
—Yes, my name _____ Zhang Ming.
- A. Are, am B. Is, are C. Is, am D. Are, is
26. —_____, Gina.
—Nice to meet you, too, Li Lei.
- A. Good morning B. How are you C. Nice to meet you D. Thank you
27. —This is Jim, Gina.
—_____, Jim.
- A. Good morning B. Nice to meet you C. How are you D. This is
28. —What's that in English?
—_____ a watch.
- A. That is B. It's C. This is D. Those are
29. _____ is Liu Xiang, I am _____ brother.
- A. He, his B. His, he C. He, her D. She, him
30. —_____ do you spell “儿子” in English?
—S-O-N
- A. What B. How C. What's D. why

四、完成对话

- A: Good morning.
- B: Good 1_____.
- A: What's 2_____ 3_____?
- B: I 4_____ Li Lei. My 5_____ name is Li, my 6_____ name is Lei. And 7_____ 8_____ name?
- A: My name 9_____ Tom Smith. 10_____ are you?
- B: Fine, 11_____ you. How are you?
- A: I'm 12_____. What's 13_____ 14_____ number?
- B: 15_____ 681-8166.

五、完形填空

I'm a boy. My 1 is Tom Green. 2 Is my family name. What is 3 in English? It's a pencil. It is 4 pencil. It is yellow. I like it very much. This is my jacket. It is very big. It is size 5. This is my sister. 6 name is Rose. She 7 six years old. I have a 8. Its number is 956-8796. There are 9 people in my family. It is a happy 10. My parents love us. We love them, too.

1. A. Family B. English C. name D. number
2. A. Green B. Tom Green C. Tom D. Greens
3. A. It B. this C. you D. they

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 4. A. your | B. his | C. her | D. my |
| 5. A. S | B. M | C. L | D. P |
| 6. A. Her | B. She | C. Its | D. His |
| 7. A. am | B. is | C. are | D. be |
| 8. A. pen | B. ruler | C. key | D. phone |
| 9. A. one | B. two | C. three | D. four |
| 10. A. family | B. school | C. map | D. book |

六、句型转换

- His name is Tom. (对画线部分提问)
_____ his name?
- James is fine. (对画线部分提问)
_____ James?
- I'm Jenny. (改为同义句)
_____ is Jenny.
- The cat is black and white. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ black and white?

- Are you Bruce Smith? (做否定回答)

No, I _____

七、连词成句

- is, my, he, teacher.
- is, telephone, what, number, his ?
- She, her, is, what, ?, Lucy, name, is.
- love, my, I, parents .
- they, China, in, are

八、阅读理解

Julia's Chinese name is Li Min, she is in Class 1 and her telephone number is 966-8371. She has a brother, his name is Adam. He is a tall boy, he has (有) some good friends at school. Julia and her brother like bananas very much. Julia's favourite colour is pink, but Adam likes blue. Blue is his favourite colour. They are in China (中国) now, their Chinese teacher is Miss Wei. She is a good teacher.

根据短文内容, 判断下列句子正 (T) 误 (F)。(10 分)

- () 1. Adam has a Chinese name.
 () 2. Miss Li is an English teacher.
 () 3. Adam is Julia's brother.
 () 4. Julia likes white and Adam likes black.
 () 5. They're in China now.

九、书面表达

请你通过以下信息点写一段话进行自我介绍。

First name:

Last name:

School:

Telephone number:

要求：语言流畅，单词拼写及标点使用正确。写 5 句话以上。

☆成篇

Hello, I'm Alice Brown. My first name is Alice. My last name is Brown. I'm a middle school student. I am in No.1 Middle School.

My telephone number is 566-7886. I'm in China now. I love China.

►►►► Unit 2 This is my sister

*知识清单

语言目标	谈论能力	
Section A	单 词	sister <i>n.</i> 姐; 妹 mother <i>n.</i> 妈妈; 母亲 father <i>n.</i> 爸爸; 父亲 parent <i>n.</i> 父亲或母亲 brother <i>n.</i> 兄; 弟 grandmother <i>n.</i> 祖母; 外祖母 grandfather <i>n.</i> 祖父; 外祖父 grandparent <i>n.</i> 祖父/母; 外祖父/母 family <i>n.</i> 家, 家庭 those <i>pron. & adj.</i> 那些 who <i>pron.</i> 谁; 什么人 these <i>pron. & adj.</i> 这些
	句 型	(1) This is my friend Jane. 这是我的朋友, 简? (2) That's my grandfather. 那是我的祖父。 (3) These are my brothers. 这些是我的兄弟。 (4) These are my parents. 那些是我的父母。 (5) — Who's she? 她是谁? — She's my sister. 她是我的姐姐。
Section B	单 词	son <i>n.</i> 儿子 cousin <i>n.</i> 堂(表)兄弟; 堂(表)姐妹 aunt <i>n.</i> 姨/姑/伯/婶母 uncle <i>n.</i> 叔; 伯; 舅; 姨夫; 姑父 daughter <i>n.</i> 女儿 here <i>adv.</i> 这就是; 在这里 photo <i>n.</i> 照片 picture <i>n.</i> 照片; 图片 girl <i>n.</i> 女孩 dog <i>n.</i> 狗

(续表)

语言目标	谈论能力	
	短语	family tree 家谱; 家庭关系图 in the first photo 在第一张照片里 in the next picture 在下一张图片里 the name of... ……的名字 have a good day 过得愉快 my family photo 我家的全家福 a photo of my family 我家的一张照片 in my family 在我家里 two photos/pictures 两张照片
	句型	(6) Here are two nice photos of my family. 这儿有两张我家人的漂亮照片。 (7) My grandfather and grandmother are in the first photo. 我的爷爷和奶奶在第一张照片中。 (8) In the next picture are my brothers, Bob and Eric. 在下一张照片里有我的兄弟们, 鲍勃和埃里克。 (9) Here's a photo of my family.这是我的一张全家福。
语法	(1) 指示代词 (2) 人称代词	

*语法精讲

一、指示代词

this, that, these, those 是英语中常用的四个指示代词, 可指人或事物, 可单独使用也可以和名词连用。用法如下:

指示代词	用法	例句
this (单数) 这 these (复数) 这些	指时间或空间上较近的人或事物	This is my friend Jane. These are my brothers.
that (单数) 那 those (复数) 那些	指时间或空间上较远的人或事物	That is my grandfather. Those are my parents.

1. 在回答主语是 this, that, these, those 的一般疑问句时, 通常用 it/they 来代替问句中的 these 或 those 做主语, 以避免重复。如:
- (1) —Is this/that your pen? 这/那是你的笔吗?
—Yes, it is. /No, it isn't. 是的, 它是。/不, 它不是。
- (2) —Are these / those your parents? 这些/那些是你的父母吗?
—Yes, they are. /No, they aren't. 是的, 他们是。/不, 他们不是。
2. 指示代词和名词连用时 this/that 常放在单数名词前面, 如 this book, that friend, these / those 常放在复数名词前。如: these books, those friends。
3. 在打电话时
- (1) this 指我, this is 常用于电话用语中的自我介绍。
如: This is Mary speaking. 我是玛丽。
- (2) that 指你, 常用于询问并指代对方。
如: Who's that speaking? 你是谁?

4. 向第三者介绍旁边的熟人时，常用 This is/These are...；向第三者介绍距离较远的熟人时，常用 That is/ Those are...。

This is my father. 这是我的爸爸。 That is (That's) my sister. 那是我的妹妹。

These are my brothers. 这些是我的兄弟。 Those are my parents. 那些是我的父母。

练习

1. These _____(be) pears and those _____(be)apples.
2. This _____(be)my friend.
3. These _____ (be) cars.
4. This _____(be) Mr. Smith and that _____(be) Mr. Black.
5. —Hello, is _____ Li Ming? (喂，你是李明吗？)
—Yes, _____is Li Ming. (是的，我是李明。)

二、人称代词

人称	单数		复数	
	主格	宾格	主格	宾格
第一人称	I 我	me 我	we 我（们）	us 我（们）
第二人称	you 你	you 你（们）	you 你（们）	you 你（们）
第三人称	he 他	him 他	they 她（们）	them 她（们）
	she 她	her 她		
	it 它	it 它		

1. 人称代词 I 在任何情况下都要大写，且与 am 搭配。
2. 在口语中，如果人称代词孤立地用于不带谓语的动词的句中作主语，习惯上用宾格，如果用主格，就要带谓语动词。
3. 单数人称代词并列作主语时，汉语通常把“我”排在前面，而英语中的顺序是第二人称—第三人称—第一人称。但在承担责任时，要把“我”排在前面。
4. 单独使用时，she/he 与 is 搭配。you 与 are 搭配。而任意两个人称代词并列作主语是，均表达复数意义。与 are 连用。

1. He _____(be) a boy.
2. I _____(be) Zhai Wenfei.
3. She _____(be) a girl.
4. You _____(be) my good friend.
5. These coats _____(be) blue. _____(It/They) are nice.
6. Tim and I _____(be) friends. _____(We/They) are in the same class.
7. Let _____(I/me) help you.

*知识辨析

1. This is... 这是……
This is my sister. 这是我的姐姐。

This is your new dress. 这是你新的连衣裙。

归纳

This is... 是一个用来介绍身边的单个人或物的常用句型, 意为“这是……”其复数形式为 These are...; 意为“这些是……”

This is my friend. 这是我的朋友。These are my brothers. 这些是我的兄弟。

拓展

介绍距离较远的单个人或物时, 要用 That is=That's... 意为“那是……”

其复数形式为 Those are... 意为“那些是……”。

That is my grandfather. 那是我的爷爷。Those are my parents. 那些是我的父母。

活用

(1) _____ pen is black. _____ pencil is pink.

A. These, That

B. These, Those

C. That, Those

D. This, That

(2) These _____ (is /are) my students.

(3) That _____ (is/ are) my friend.

(4) _____ (Those/That) are your shoes.

(5) _____ (These/This) is our teacher.

2. Who's ... 是谁?

Who's he? 他是谁?

Who's that student? 那个学生是谁?

归纳

Who+be+主语...? 意为“……是谁?”, 用来询问人物关系或身份的句型, 主语为第三人称单数时用 is, 主语是复数时用 are。

Who is = Who's

Who are = Who're

活用

(1) 他们是谁?

_____ they?

(2) Who _____ (is/ are) this girl and this boy?

(3) Who _____ (is/ am) I?

3. Have a good day. 过得愉快。

Have a good day, Ellie. 埃莉, 祝你过得愉快。

Well, have a good day! 嗯, 过得愉快!

归纳

have a good day “玩的开心, 过得愉快”属于祈使句, 常用来表达美好的祝愿, 其答语为 Thank you。或 Thanks。

拓展

和 have a good day 用法相同的表达还有 have a good/nice/great/wonderful time 和 enjoy oneself 等。

如：

(1) I wish you have a good time during your summer holiday! 祝你暑期玩的开心!

(2) Have a good time during the weekends! 周末愉快!

(3) Did you have a good day at work, dear? 亲爱的，你一天的工作干得愉快吗?

活用

—Alice, enjoy yourself!

—_____

A. I'm OK.

B. How do you do.

C. Thanks.

D. Fine.

4. mom(=mum) 妈妈

Mom, is this my new watch? 妈妈，这是我的新手表吗?

Mum, I'm coming. 妈妈，我就来。

拓展 英语中家庭成员的称呼

grandparent 祖父(母); 外祖父(母) grandparents 祖父母; 外祖父母

grandmother/ grandma 奶奶/外婆

grandfather/grandpa 爷爷/外公

parent 父(母)亲 parents 父母亲

mother/mum/mom 妈妈 father/dad 爸爸

aunt 阿姨; 姨/姑/伯/婶/舅母

uncle 叔叔; 舅/叔/伯/姑/姨父

sister 姐(妹) sisters 姐妹

brother 兄(弟) brothers 兄弟

cousin 表(堂)兄弟; 表(堂)姐妹

son 儿子 daughter 女儿

活用

(1) —那个女孩是谁? —她是我姐姐。

—_____ that girl?

—She's my _____.

(2) 这是我的婶婶，我叔叔的妻子。

This is my _____, my _____ wife.

(3) 他的父母亲在那边。

His _____ are over there.

5. Here are... 这儿是/有……

Here is a photo of my family. 这儿有两张我家人的漂亮照片。

Here are two nice photos of my family. 这是我的一张全家福。

归纳

“Here is/ are+名词”是一种倒装句式，意为“这儿有……”根据谓语 be 动词就近原则，距离 be 动词近的名词是单数用 is，如果是复数就用 are。

例如：

Here is your bag and coat. (这句话按就近原则，bag 是单数，所以用 is。)

(2) Here are your bags and coat. (第二句话的是 your bags 最近, 所以谓语动词应该用复数形式 are。)

拓展 倒装句的结构

主语	句子结构	例句
名词	Here /There+be/其他动词+名词或名词短语	Here is some tea. 这儿有些茶。 Here comes the bus.车来了。
代词	Here /There+人称代词+be/其他动词	-Where is my pen? 我的钢笔在哪儿? -Here it is. / Here you are. 给你。

活用

(1) 这儿有三个香蕉。

_____three bananas.

(2) 这儿有一件 T 恤。

_____ a T-shirt.

6. ...is the name of ... 是的……名字

Candy is the name of my cat. Candy 是我的猫的名字。

Mike is the name of his father. Mike 是他爸爸的名字。

归纳

the name of my cat 是一种所有格的形式, 相当于 my cat’s name。of 是介词, 表示所属关系, 意为“属于(某人或某物), 关于(某人或某物)”。如: 切尔西足球俱乐部的颜色 the color of Chelsea Football Club; 我最好朋友的照片 a photo of my best friend。

活用

(1) 这是一张我朋友的照片。

This is a _____.

(2) 那些是我们教室的窗口。

Those are the windows_____classroom.

☆达标检测

一、英汉互译

(一) 短语翻译

1. thank you for _____

2. the name of _____

3. a photo of my family _____

4. 我的父母亲 _____

5. 家谱 _____

6. 过得愉快 _____

7. 两个铅笔盒 _____

（二）句子翻译

1. 琳，很高兴见到你。
2. 这是我的妈妈苏珊。
3. 那是我最好的朋友。
4. 这是乔，那是吉姆。他们是我的兄弟。
5. 这些是他们的父母亲。
6. 那些是我的课本。
7. —他们是谁？
—她们是你们的同学。
8. 嗨，梅，祝你过得愉快。
9. 这儿有三张中国地图。
10. 这儿有一张汤姆家的全家福。
11. 我的小狗的名字叫 Candy。
12. 我有一个幸福的家。
13. 我爱我家。

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. These are our _____ (friend).
2. Who _____ (be) these girls?
3. Ask that woman. I think it's _____ (she) bike.
4. _____ (you) books are in the backpack.
5. _____ (that) two boys are David and Bill.
6. —Are _____ (this) girls his cousins?
—Yes, they are.
7. These are my _____ (grandparent).
8. Ann and I _____ (be not) friends.
9. I have two _____ (picture) of Sichuan.
10. I _____ (be) your new friend.
11. who _____ (be) the boys?
12. Are these _____ (she) pens?
13. Her _____ (parent) are in China.

三、单项选择题

1. This is _____ “h” and that's _____ “q”.
A. a; a B. a; an C. an; a
2. —Is this your ruler?
—No, _____.
A. this isn't B. it isn't C. its not
3. —Hello! Are you Amy?

- _____.
- A. Yes, I'm B. No, I'm C. No, I'm not
4. You can (能) call Gina _____ 234-5678.
- A. in B. at C. for
5. —Your backpack is very nice.
- _____.
- A. Thank you B. Yes, it is C. That's right
6. You can look up (查询) the word (单词) in the _____.
- A. pencil case B. dictionary C. backpack
7. —_____you spell pen?
- P-E-N.
- A. How are B. What do C. How do
8. —Is that _____ruler?
- No, it's not her ruler. It's my ruler.
- A. her B. my C. your
9. —What's that?
- _____English book.
- A. It's a B. It's an C. This's an
10. —Is that your computer game _____the lost and found case?
- Yes, it is.
- A. at B. in C. on
11. What's this _____English?
- A. of B. for C. in
12. —_____ a ruler?
- Yes, _____.
- A. Is this, it is B. Is that, it's C. this is, it's
13. —Is that _____pencil?
- Yes, it's my pencil.
- A. you B. your C. his
14. — _____ your father a teacher?
- Yes, he is.
- A. Are B. Is C. Does
15. _____color is your backpack? It's yellow.
- A. What B. What's C. Where's
16. _____Mary. _____ name is Bob.
- A. I'm; His B. I'm; My C. His; My
17. —How_____ your father?
- He's fine.
- A. am B. is C. are

- #### 四、完成对话

B: Oh, it's a good 2. Who is this 3.

B: Oh. Mr Hua.

A: Yes. 5 is my Chinese teacher. And 6 is Miss Gao.

B: Is she a 7 too?

A: Yes, she is 8 English teacher.

B: Who is 9 boy?

A: It's 10.

五、完形填空

Look! Here is a photo 1 my family. I have a big family. These are my 2. My grandfather is 70 years old and my grandmother 3 69 years old. I have an 4. He's my father's 5. I have two 6. They're my mother's sister. I have 7 cousins---a boy and a girl. They are my uncle's 8 and daughter. I have a sister, too. But she 9 in the photo. I am in a nice family. I love my 10.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A.at | B. of | C. in | D. on |
| 2. A.grandparents | B. parents | C. Grandfather | D. grandmother |
| 3. A.am | B. are | C. be | D. is |
| 4. A.eraser | B. orang | C. uncle | D. aunt |
| 5. A.brother | B. father | C. sister | D. friend |
| 6. A.sons | B. aunts | C. brothers | D. uncles |
| 7. A.one | B. two | C. three | D. four |
| 8. A.boy | B. girl | C. son | D. daughter |
| 9. A.isn't | B. are | C. is | D. aren't |
| 10. A.father photo | B. mother | C. mother | D. family |

六、句型转换

1. Is this your pencil? (作肯定回答)

Yes, _____.

2. Is this your ruler? (否定回答)

_____, it _____.

3. Is this his dictionary? (改为肯定句)

_____ his dictionary.

4. It is an English book. (改为否定句)

_____ an English book.

5. you, do, book, how, spell? (连词成句)

6. That is his brother. (单数变复数)

7. She is your friend. (对画线部分提问)

8. sister, this, your, is, (连词成句)

9. Those are my aunts. (改为单数句)

_____ my _____.

10. Those are his parents (对画线部分提问)

_____ those?

七、阅读理解

Look at the photo. It's a photo of Mr Clark's (克拉克先生的) family. The old man is Tom Clark. He is Mr Clark's father. Mr Clark is a worker. His wife (妻子), Helen Clark, is a teacher. They have two daughters. They are Lucy and Lily. Lucy and Lily have a cousin, Mark. Mark's parents love them very much.

- The old man is Lily and Lucy's _____.
A. father B. uncle C. grandfather D. cousin
- The Clarks (克拉克夫妇) have two _____.
A. sons B. daughters C. brothers D. sisters
- Lucy has _____.
A. a friend B. a brother C. a sister D. two sisters
- Mark's father is Lucy and Lily's _____.
A. uncle B. father C. brother D. grandfather
- Lucy's father is a _____.
A. doctor B. worker C. teacher D. parents

八、短文写作

以“My family”为题写一篇短文介绍自己的家庭。

要求：1. 语言通顺，语法正确，2. 不少于 10 句话。

☆成篇

Hello, I'm Kate. I'm in Class One, Grade seven. This is photo of my family. The woman in the photo is my mother, Jane. She is an English teacher. The man in blue is my father, Tim .He is a doctor. Look! That lovely baby is my sister, Rose. We all love her. I have a happy family.

▶▶▶▶ Unit 3 Is this your pencil?

*知识清单

语言目标	谈论能力	
Section A	单词	pencil <i>n.</i> 铅笔 book <i>n.</i> 书 eraser <i>n.</i> 橡皮 box <i>n.</i> 箱; 盒 schoolbag <i>n.</i> 书包 dictionary <i>n.</i> 字/词典 his <i>pron.</i> 他的 mine <i>pron.</i> 我的 hers <i>pron.</i> 她的 me <i>pron.</i> (I 的宾格) 我 thank <i>v.</i> 感/谢谢 teacher <i>n.</i> 教/老师 help <i>v.&n.</i> 帮/援助 welcome <i>adj.</i> 受欢迎

(续表)

语言目标	谈论能力	
	句型	(1) —Is this your pencil? 这是你的铅笔吗? — Yes, it is. It's mine. 是的, 它是。它是我的。 (2) —Is that your schoolbag? 那是你的书包吗? —No, it isn't. It's his. 不, 它不是。它是他的。 (3) —Are these your books? 这些是你的书吗? —No, they aren't. They're hers. 不, 它们不是。它们是她的。 (4) What about this dictionary? 这本词典呢?
Section B	单词	baseball n. 棒球 watch n. 表; 手表 computer n. 电脑; 计算机 game n. 运动; 游戏; 比赛 card n. 卡片 notebook n. 笔记本 ring n. 戒指 bag n. 袋; 包 in prep. 在.....里 library n. 图书馆 ask v. 请/要求; 询问 find v. (过去式、过去分词 found) 找到; 发现 some adj. 一些; 某些 pron. 有些; 有的 classroom n. 教室 E-mail (=email) v. 给发电子邮件; 用电邮发送 n. 电子邮件 call v. 打电话 lost v. (动词 lose 的过去式) 丢/遗失 must modal v. 必须
	短语	pencil box 铅笔盒 excuse me 劳驾; 请原谅 thank you for...为.....而感谢你(们) ID card 学生卡; 身份证 computer game 电脑游戏 ask...for 请求; 恳求(给予) a set of 一套; 一副; 一组 call sb. at+电话号码 拨某号码找某人
	句型	(5) How do you spell it? 你怎么拼写它? (6) Ask the teacher for it. 问老师要吧。 (7) I must find it. 我必须找到它。 (8) Call me at 685-6034. 拨打电话 685-6034 找我。
语法	(1) 含有 be 动词的一般疑问句 (2) 物主代词	

*语法精讲

含有 be 动词的一般疑问句

1. 将含有 be 动词的陈述句转换为一般疑问句。

将 be 动词 (am, is, are) 提到句首 (首字母要大写), 如果原句中的主语是第一人称要变为第二人称, 句末加问号。

例: I am Zhang Yang → Are you Zhang Yang?

That is my bike → Is that your bike?

2. 含有 be 动词的一般疑问句的肯定回答与否定回答。

肯定回答: Yes, 主语+be

否定回答: No, 主语+be

例: —Is this your pen?

—Yes, it is / No, it isn't.

将下列句子改为一般疑问句

1. She's Miss Li.
2. I am in Grade 3.
3. Mr. Zhang is our English teacher.
4. They are teachers.
5. These are pears.

物主代词

1. 定义：物主代词是表示所有关系的代词，分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种。

人称	单数			复数		
	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
形容词性物主代词	my	your	his her its	our	your	their
名词性物主代词	mine	yours	his hers its	ours	yours	theirs
含义	我的	你的	他的 她的 它的	我们的	你们的	他（她，它）们的

2. 用法

(1) 形容词性物主代词为限定词，放在名词或名词短语前作定语。

如：This is my book.

(2) 名词性物主代词起名词的作用，后面不可以再接名词。在句子中可以作主语、宾语或表语。

如：1) My pen is red. Yours is black.

我的钢笔是红色的。你的是黑色的。

2) He didn't use his ink. He used mine.

他没有用他自己的墨水，他用了我的。

3) That book is hers, not his.

那本书是她的，不是他的。

3. 人称代词和物主代词表格

		第一人称		第二人称		第三人称	
		单数	复数	单数	复数	单数	复数
人称代词	主格	I	we	you	you	she he it	they
	宾格	me	us	you	you	her him it	them
物主代词	形容词性	my	our	your	your	her his its	their
	名词性	mine	ours	yours	yours	hers his its	theirs

人称代词指代人或物，在句中作主语或宾语，所以有主格和宾格。

宾格代词用于替代处于宾语位置上的名词，可以用作直接宾语和间接宾语。

例如：I am a student. (I 主语)

Please help me. (me 直接宾语)

Give me a book. (me 间接宾语)

人称代词物主代词练习题

一、用适当的人称代词填空

- _____ is my aunt. We often visit _____. (she)
- What day is _____ today? —_____ is Thursday. (its)
- These new houses are so nice. _____ are very expensive. (them)
- Mike is my classmate. _____ is good at English. (his)
- Kate wants a glass of milk. Will you pass it to _____? (she)
- What's the weather like today? _____ is cloudy. (its)

二、用形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词填空

- I ate all _____ sandwiches yesterday. (I) Can I have one of _____? (you)
- George has lost _____ (his) pen. Ask Mary if (是否) she will lend him _____. (she)
- I own a blue bike. The red one isn't _____. (I)
- The teacher wants you to return that book of _____ (he)
- (We) _____ English teacher is Mrs. Green.
We all like _____ (she).

辨析

- Is this your pencil?

这是你的铅笔吗?

Is this/that your...? 这/那是你的……吗? (常用来确认物品的所属)

Yes, it is. (肯定简略回答) No, it isn't. (否定简略回答)

Are these/those your...? 这些/那些是你的……吗?

Yes, they are. (肯定简略回答) No, they aren't. (否定简略回答)

活用

- (1) 这是你的书吗? 是的, 它是。

_____ your book? Yes, _____.

- (2) 那是你的椅子吗? 不, 它不是。

_____ chair? No, _____.

- (3) 这些是你的手表吗? 不, 它们不是。

_____ your watches? No, _____.

- (4) 那些是你的包吗? 是的, 它们是。

_____ your bags? Yes, _____.

2. excuse me 劳驾; 请原谅

Excuse me, Mark. 打扰了, 马克。

Excuse me, can you tell me where the post office is?

打扰了，你能告诉我邮局在哪吗？

Excuse me, is that your pencil? 请问，那是你的铅笔吗？

归纳

Excuse me 意为“劳驾；请原谅”常用于打扰别人，询问、求助或请求之前，表示歉意和礼貌。

Excuse me, may I ask you a question? 打扰了，我可以问你个问题吗？

Excuse me, is this your pen? 请问，这是你的钢笔吗？

辨异同 excuse me 和 sorry

excuse me 劳驾；请原谅	多用于事前请他人帮忙或打扰别人而向别人表示歉意，是一种礼貌的语言形式。
sorry 对不起；遗憾	常用于事后对犯错误或不能满足对方的请求而表示“对不起”和“遗憾”两种意思，往往带有较浓的“赔不是”的色彩。

拓展：当英美人听不清楚对方说什么，请人家再说一遍时，用升调说 Sorry? 或 Excuse me?

A: Tom, can you bring me the newspaper? 你能帮我拿那张报纸吗？

B: Sorry? 什么？（A 听不清楚，想请 B 再说一遍。）

活用

- (1) I'm _____ (sorry/ excuse me) to hear that.
- (2) _____ (Sorry/ Excuse me), may I use your ruler?
- (3) _____ (Sorry/ Excuse me), I don't know it exactly.

3. What about...? …… 怎么样？以为如何

What about this bike? 这辆自行车怎么样？

What about playing football? 踢足球怎么样？

归纳

What about...? 意为“……怎么样？”相当于 How about……? 它后面可接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式，用来询问对方的看法或提出建议。

向对方提出建议或请求时，相当于句型 Would you like...? 语气很委婉。

(1) What about having some bread? = Would you like some bread?
吃些面包好吗？

(2) What about playing football now? = Would you like playing football now? 现在踢足球怎么样？

活用

- (1) 我想喝杯茶，你呢？
I'd like a cup of tea. _____?
- (2) What about _____ (listen) to music?

4. Thank you for... 谢谢你……

Thank you for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。

Thank you for helping me. 谢谢你帮助了我。

归纳

Thank you for... = Thanks for... “为……感谢你（们）”此结构常用来感谢某人给予的某种帮助。

(1) 在 thank you for... 中, for 是介词, 后面接名词、动名词或代词。

Thank you for your present. 谢谢你的礼物。

Thank you for looking after us so well. 感谢你们对我们照顾得如此周到。

Thank you for everything. 谢谢你为我所做的一切。

(2) Thank you for... /Thanks for... 常用的答语有:

Not at all. 不用谢。/没关系。比较正式。That's all right/ OK. 不用谢。/没关系。熟悉的人之间常用, 不太正式。You're welcome. 别客气。和 “It's a pleasure. 不用谢” “My pleasure. 我很乐意。” 类似, 说话人有时带着某种感情色彩, 表示 “欢迎对方这样做。”

活用

(1) 谢谢您给我们打电话。别客气。

Thank you for _____. That's _____.

(2) 谢谢你的晚餐。

Thanks for _____.

(3) —Tom, thank you for driving me home

—_____. See you tomorrow.

A. That's right

B. It's a good idea

C. You're welcome

D. Yes

5. How do you spell it? 你怎么拼写它?

(1) 本句是以特殊疑问词 how 开头的特殊疑问句。do 是助动词, 用于帮助动词 spell 构成特殊疑问句。How 意为 “怎么; 怎样”。

(2) 回答时要将所询问的单词按顺序用大写字母逐个拼写出来, 字母与字母之间用连字符连接。

拓展:

(1) how 可以用来表示程度、询问天气、人的感觉及身体健康状况等。

How are your parents? 你父母身体好吗? (问身体健康)

How do you like this book? 你觉得这本书怎么样? (询问程度)

How is the weather today? 今天天气怎么样? (问天气状况)

How does your mother go to work every day? 你妈妈每天怎么去上班? (询问方式)

(2) how 还可以用来对形容词、副词强调构成感叹句。

How funny the little boy looks! 这个小男孩多有趣啊!

How beautiful the flowers in the parks are! 公园里的那些花多美啊!

注意: 以 how 开头的感叹句与以 how 开头的特殊疑问句的语序和句末符号是不同的。

感叹句主谓不倒装，句末是感叹号，而特殊疑问句主谓要倒装，且句末为问号。试比较：

How far is the factory from here? 车站离这儿有多远？（疑问）

How far the factory is from here! 车站离这儿多远啊！（感叹）

（3）与其他形容词或副词搭配使用构成特殊疑问句。

How many+可数名词复数，问数量。How much+不可数名词，询问不可数名词的数量、物品的价格。

How old 问年龄。How long 提问物体的长度、时间的长短。

How far 问两地间的距离 How tall 问人（树）的高度；how heavy 问重量。

How soon 对“in+一段时间”提问，表示“多久之后”。

How often 对表示频率的副词或短语提问。How about 用来征求对方意见。

活用

（1）你妈妈怎么样？

_____ your mother?

（2）你怎么拼写单词“factory”？

_____ you spell “factory”?

（3）他真聪明！

_____ he is!

6. in prep. 在……里

The two brothers study in the same class.

两兄弟在同一个班里上课。

They paid in cash.

他们用现金支付。

归纳

in prep.	表示使语言、手段、方法、材料等，意为“用；以”
	表示方位，意为“在……里”

What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么说？

There is an apple in my bag. 我包里有一个苹果。

The girl in red is my sister. 穿红色衣服的女孩是我的妹妹。

He'll come back in a week.

他将于一周之后回来。

拓展：

一些与介词 in 的固定搭配：

（1）表示时间

in 2017（在 2017 年），in 21 century（在 21 世纪），in spring（在春天）

in the morning/afternoon/evening（在早上/下午/晚上）

（2）表示地点

in a car (在车里) in the sky (在空中) in the open (在野外) in the picture (在照片中)

(3) 表示状态

in danger (在危险中)

in trouble (处于不幸中)

in blossom(bloom) (在开花)

in good mood (心情好)

活用

(1) 他生于 1992 年。

He was born _____ 1992.

(2) 这个用汉语怎么说?

What's this _____?

7. ask v 请求; 要求; 询问

May I ask you a question? 我可以问你个问题吗?

They asked me for help. 他们向我求助。

归纳 ask 的用法:

(1) “询问” ask sb. sth. 意为“问某人某事”

He asks me a question. 他问我一个问题。

(2) “要求; 请求” ask... for... 意为“请/肯求(给予)”

They asked me for help. 他们向我求助。

拓展:

(1) ask to do sth 要求或请求做某事。

He asked to see the manager. 他求见经理。

He asked to go alone. 他要求一个人去。

(2) ask sb to do sth 请或叫某人做某事。

He asked us to wait for him at the gate. 他叫我们在门口等他。

(3) ask for sth 要求得到某物。

He asked for some water. 他要些水。

活用

叫约翰明天把这几封信寄了。

_____ John _____ these letters tomorrow.

我可以问你的名字吗?

Can I _____ your name?

8. call sb. 给某人打电话

Please call me at 586-4786. 请拨打电话 586-4786 找我。

Call him, please. 请给他打电话。

归纳

(1) call sb. 意为“给某人打电话”。

(2) “call sb. at+电话号码”意为“拨打电话与某人联系”。

拓展：

call 的常见用法：

give sb. a call 给某人打电话

类似的用法：

E-mail sb. 给某人发邮件

E-mail sb. at+邮箱地址 给某人发邮件，邮箱地址……

活用

(1) 拨打电话 586-4786 与玛丽联系。

_____ Mary _____ 586-4786.

(2) You can E-mail him _____ mary136@126.com.

A. at

B. in

C. for

D. About

9. a set of 一套；一副；一组

I found a set of keys on the desk. 我发现桌子上有一串钥匙。

She bought a set of rulers. 她买了一套尺子。

归纳：

a set of 后接名词复数，表示同类事物中的数个东西组成的“一套；一副；一组”等。

拓展：

(1) sets of 和 a set of 是同义词组，所以后面也用名词复数。

(2) set 可以加 s, 比如 two sets of keys 两串钥匙，这里 two 是修饰 set，而不是修饰 keys 的。

活用：

我借了一套书给他。

I lent _____ books to him.

☆达标检测

一、英汉互译

(一) 短语翻译

1. 一套钥匙 _____

2. 我的学生证 _____

3. 铅笔盒 _____

4. 我的蓝色书包 _____

5. 打电话给我 _____

6. 一个橘色的棒球 _____

7. 你的英语字典 _____

8. 你的电子游戏机 _____

9. in the school library _____

10. the black pen _____

11. lost sth _____

12. E-mail sb _____

(二) 句子翻译

1. 请跟他弟弟要一把尺子。

Please _____ his brother _____ a ruler.

2. 桌子上有一串钥匙。

There is _____ on the desk.

3. 我的英语老师在教室里。

My English teacher is _____.

4. 谢谢你帮助我。

_____ you for _____ me.

5. 你怎样拼写这个单词?

_____ do you _____ this word?

6. 打扰一下, 简。这是你的笔记本吗?

_____ me, Jane. Is this your _____?

7. 那个是玛丽的学生证。

That is _____ ID card.

8. 请拨打 556-8668 给大卫。

Please _____ David _____ 556-8668.

9. 你手里的橡皮擦是什么颜色的?

_____ color is the _____ in your hand?

10. 你的游戏机在失物招领橱里。

Your computer game is in the _____ and _____ case.

11. 那些蓝色钢笔是你的吗?

_____ blue pen _____?

12. 这块手表呢?

_____ watch?

13. 这些是他们的英语词典。

_____ English dictionaries.

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. Is that _____ (you) pen?

2. No, it _____ (is).

3. It's _____ (a) eraser.

4. _____ (I) name is Lisa Brown.

5. Jenny is a girl. _____ (she) family name is Green.

6. What's _____ (you) name, please?

7. He is a boy and she is a _____ (boy 的对应词).

8. Nice _____ (meet) you, too.

9. That is _____ (Jim) watch.

10. My friends _____ (be) Gina and Sonia.

11. I _____ (be) an English schoolgirl.

12. _____ (he) pencil is in the pencil case.

三、单项选择题

1. —Is this your pencil?
—Yes, _____.
A. it's B. it is C. is it
2. —Is that _____ dictionary?
—Yes, it's _____ English dictionary.
A. a; an B. an; an C. a; a
3. —_____. Is that your notebook?
—Yes, it is.
A. Sorry B. Excuse my C. Excuse me
4. —What's this _____ English?
—It's a card.
A. of B. to C. in
5. —How do you spell "key" ?
—_____.
A. A key B. Red C. K-E-Y
6. —Is that your baseball?
—_____. That is her baseball.
A. Yes, it is B. No, it isn't C. No, it is
7. Please call Alan _____ 895-3669.
A. in B. to C. at
8. —What's that?
—_____.
A. It's a watch. B. Is it a ruler? C. No, it isn't.
9. —Is this your backpack?
—No. It's _____ backpack.
A. my B. him C. his
10. —_____ a computer?
—No, it _____. _____ a TV.
A. Is it; isn't; It's B. Is it; isn't; It C. Is it; is; It's
11. —Your backpack is very nice.
—_____.
A. Thank you B. Sorry C. You're welcome
12. —Look! What's that?
—It's a _____.
A. English book B. orange C. pen
13. —Is it a _____?
—Yes, it is. It's my key.

- A. clock B. key C. notebook
14. —Excuse me. _____ you Miss Chen?
—Yes, my name _____ Chen Lin.
A. Is; is B. Are; am C. Are; is
15. Is your key in _____ pencil case?
A. you B. a C. the
16. —How do you spell “ring” ?
—_____.
A. It’s a ring B. r-i-N-g C. R-I-N-G D. a ring
17. Are those _____ pencil cases?
A. he B. him C. their
18. What’s this _____ ?
A. in English B. In English C. of English D. for English
19. —Lucy, you speak Chinese very well.
—Oh, really? _____.
A. Thank you B. I’m sorry C. That’s OK D. You’re welcome
20. —Are these oranges?
—Yes, _____.
A. it’s B. it is C. they are D. They’re
21. Tom and Jim _____ in Class 3.
A. is B. be C. am D. are
22. —What’s your telephone number?
—_____ 555—7786.
A. This B. That C. It D. It’s
23. There is _____ basketball here. Do you like playing _____ baseball?
A. a; a B. a; / C. the; the D. a; the
24. —Hello, Miss Chen. _____ ?
—Fine, thank you.
A. Nice to meet you B. How do you do
C. How are you D. Are you Miss Chen
25. —_____. What’s this in English?
—_____, I don’t know.
A. Excuse me; Sorry B. Excuse me; Excuse me
C. Sorry; Sorry D. Sorry; Excuse me
26. You can call your English teacher _____ 563-7853.
A. on B. in C. at D. of
27. —Is this _____ ID card?
—No. It’s _____ school ID card.
A. an; a B. the; a C. an; the D. the; the

28. This is my pen, _____ that is your pencil.

- A. in B. of C. and D. but

29. Hi, Jenny! Is this your _____?

- A. red B. ruler C. what D. English

30. You can _____ an eraser in the pencil case.

- A. call B. meet C. spell D. find

四、完成对话

Joe: 1 _____ me, Lily! What's this?

Lily: It is 2 _____ eraser.

Joe: Is this 3 _____ eraser?

Lily: No, it 4 _____.

Joe: Is your eraser pink?

Lily: 5 _____, it is. But my eraser is 6 _____ my pencil box.

Joe: What 7 _____ is May's eraser?

Lily: It is pink, too. Maybe（也许）it is 8 _____.

Joe: What is 9 _____ telephone number?

Lily: 10 _____ 768-4326.

五、完形填空

My name is Jenny. I'm 13. I'm a middle school student. My English teacher 1 Mr. Brown. He is an old teacher. This is 2 car. It's orange. Look at my schoolbag. 3 is a pen and that is a ruler. Those are two 4. I have 5 eraser 6. An ID card is in 7 schoolbag. But it isn't my ID card. My friend's 8 Jack is on it. I think it's 9. I can 10 him. His E-mail address is Jack@hotmail.com.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------|
| () 1. A. am | B. is | C. are | D. be |
| () 2. A. her | B. his | C. he | D. she |
| () 3. A. He | B. They | C. These | D. This |
| () 4. A. pencil | B. schoolbags | C. pencils | D. map |
| () 5. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| () 6. A. to | B. two | C. too | D. at |
| () 7. A. my | B. I | C. me | D. mine |
| () 8. A. ring | B. box | C. key | D. name |
| () 9. A. hers | B. his | C. mine | D. yours |
| () 10. A. E-mail | B. call | C. excuse | D. thank |

六、句型转换

1. This is a pencil case.（变为一般疑问句）

_____ pencil case?

2. Is that her key?（否定回答）

No, _____.

3. not, is, my, It, backpack (连词成句)

4. This is a pen in English. (变为一般疑问句)

_____ a pen in English?

5. That is a ring. (变为一般疑问句)

_____ a ring?

6. Is this your computer? (改为肯定陈述句)

_____ your computer.

7. You, do, game, how, spell? (连词成句)

_____ you _____ “game” ?

8. He can spell baseball. (改为否定句)

He _____ baseball.

9. Is this a blue ruler? (否定回答)

_____, _____.

10. My friends are fine. (对画线部分提问)

_____ your friends?

七、阅读理解

Alan is in Class Two, Grade Seven. He is 12. His English teacher is Mr. Smith. He is English. His daughter (女儿) is Helen. She is 13. Alan and Helen are good friends. They like English. This is Helen's school ID card. Its number is A-270789. Is that Alan's school ID card? No. He can't find his school ID card. If you find it, please call Alan at 346-2828. Thank you!

() 1. Alan and Helen are _____.

A. in Class Seven B. in Grade Two C. teachers D. friends

() 2. Alan is _____.

A. Chinese B. English C. a student D. eleven

() 3. Mr. Smith is _____.

A. Alan's father B. an English teacher
C. Helen's friend D. Chinese teacher

() 4. Alan can't find _____.

A. Mr. Smith B. Helen
C. his ID card D. his school ID card

() 5. Alan's _____ number is 346-2828.

A. phone B. ID card C. school ID card D. book

八、短文写作

1. 假如你叫 Lucy, 昨天你在学校的阅览室中发现了一本笔记本。请你写一份失物招领, 电话号码是 233-1438。

Found: _____

2. 假如你叫 David, 你不小心丢了一本英文词典, 现在你想写一个寻物启事。请拾到的同学打电话与你联系, 电话号码是: 529-6556。

Lost: _____

►►►► Unit 4 Where's my schoolbag?

*知识清单

语言目标	确认物品位置	
Section A	单词	table <i>n.</i> 桌子 bed <i>n.</i> 床 sofa <i>n.</i> 沙发 chair <i>n.</i> 椅子 room <i>n.</i> 房间 hat <i>n.</i> 帽子 head <i>n.</i> 头 come <i>v.</i> 来; 来到 know <i>v.</i> 知道; 了解 think <i>v.</i> 认为; 思考
	短语	on the sofa 在沙发上 in the schoolbag 在书包里 under the bed 在床底下 come on 快点 be tidy 整洁的
	句型	1. Where is my pencil box? 我的铅笔盒在哪? 2. Where are my books? 我的书在哪? 3. It's under your bed. 它在你的床底下。 4. Come on, Jack. 快点儿, 杰克。 5. I think it's in your grandparents' room. 我认为它在你（外）祖父母的房间里。
Section B	单词	radio <i>n.</i> 收音机; 无线电广播 clock <i>n.</i> 时钟 model <i>n.</i> 模型 plane <i>n.</i> 飞机 tidy <i>adj.</i> 整洁的 but <i>conj.</i> 但是 always <i>adv.</i> 总是
	短语	tape player 录音机 model plane 飞机模型 have a clock 有一个时钟
	句型	1. I'm tidy. 我是爱整洁的人。 2. Gina's books are everywhere. 吉娜的书到处都有。
语法	1. Where 引导的特殊疑问句 2. 介词 on, under, in 的用法 3. 名词的数	

*语法精讲

新知引导

Where 引导的特殊疑问句及其回答

由 Where 引导的特殊疑问句，意在询问人或者物品所在的位置，Where 是询问地点的疑问词放在句首；回答时也应用地点来回答，其答语为 “It’s /They’re+表示地点的词”。注意 where 后的 be 动词用 is 还是用 are，取决于 be 动词后面的名词是单数还是复数。答语句式：It is +介词短语（对应的问句为 where is）；They are+介词短语（对应的问句为 where are）或者直接用介词短语回答，省略 it is 或 they are。

例：（1）—Where is my eraser? —It’s on the desk. / On the desk.

（2）—Where are the keys? —They are under the bed. / Under the bed.

名词的数

名词可以分为可数名词和不可数名词。可数名词在应用时有单数和复数的区别，表示一个用单数，两个以上用复数。

名词复数的构成有以下规则

1. 一般在词尾直接加 s，如 book-books
2. 以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾的名词，通常在词尾加 es，如 bus-buses, box-boxes, brush-brushes, watch-watches
3. 以辅音字母+y 结尾的名词，把 y 变为 i，再加 es，如 baby-babies
（例外：部分专有名词直接加 s，Mary-Marys）
4. 以 f, fe 结尾的名词，把 f, fe 变为 v，再加 es，如 knife-knives
（例外：roof-roofs, scarf-scarfs/scarves）
5. 以 o 结尾的名词有生命的加 es，无生命的加 s，如 tomato-tomatoes, photo-photos
（例外：kangaroo-kangaroos, lingo-lingoes）
6. 名词复数的不规则变化
man-men, woman-women, child-children, foot-feet, tooth-teeth, mouse-mice
7. 单复数形式相同的名词
sheep 绵羊; deer 鹿
8. 表示“某国人”的名词遵循以下原则
中日不变，如：Chinese-Chinese, Japanese-Japanese
英法变，如：Englishman-Englishmen, Frenchman-Frenchmen
其他 s 加后面，如：American-Americans, German-Germans
9. 只有复数形式的名词
trousers（裤子），glasses（眼镜），thanks（感谢），clothes（衣服）
10. 复合名词的变法
an apple tree-some apple trees, a girl student-some girl students
（例外：a woman teacher-some women teachers, a man teacher-some men teachers）

【活用】

—My brother has two ____ in his room.

A. pair of glass B. pairs of glass C. pair of glasses D. pairs of glasses

—My baby is ill. Please give some ____ .

A. advice B. advices C. problem D. problems

辨析 1: 介词 in, on 和 under 的用法

(1) in 表示“在……内”(在某一范围之内或某一空间内部)。例如:

—in the room 在房间里

—in the box 在盒子里

—in Grade Three 在三年级

—My pen is in the pencil-box. 我的钢笔在文具盒里。

—There is a fox in the box. 有一只狐狸在盒子里。

(2) on 表示“在……上面”(与物体表面接触), 例如:

—on the table 在桌子上

—on the wall 在墙上

—The cup is on the table. 茶杯在餐桌上。

—My books are on the desk. 我的书在书桌上。

(3) under 表示“在……下面(方)”。例如:

—under the bed 在床下面

—under the tree 在树下面

—My shoes are under the bed. 我的鞋在床下面。

—His bike is under the tree. 他的自行车在树下面。

【活用】

—请根据译文, 分别用 in on under 来完成以下句子。

—My pen is _____ my pencil box. 一我的钢笔在我的铅笔盒里面。

—The basketball is _____ the floor. 一那个篮球在地板上面。

—The dog is _____ the table. 一那条狗在桌子底下。

辨析 2: Come on 在口语中的五种用法

(1) 表示请求、鼓励、劝说等, 意为: 来吧; 行啦。如:

—Come on, Lucy, come on. Don't be so shy. 一来吧, 露茜, 来吧, 别不好意思。

—Come on, Bill, you can tell me, I won't tell anybody. 一来吧, 比尔, 告诉我吧, 我不会告诉别人的。

(2) 用来催促别人快走(做), 意为: 快点。如:

—Come on, it's getting dark. 一快点, 天要黑了。

—Come on, Mr. Wang is waiting. 一快点, 王先生在等着呢。

(3) 表示责备或不耐烦等, 意为: 得啦; 行啦; 够啦。如:

—Come on, don't sit there dreaming. 一得啦, 别坐在那儿空想了。

—Oh, Jane, come on, for goodness' sake. 一噢，简，看在老天爷的份上，算了吧。

(4) 用于挑战或激怒对方，意为：来吧；好吧；试试吧。如：

—Come on! I'm not afraid of you. 一来吧，我不会怕你的。

—Come on. I don't think you can jump over it. Come on. 一来吧，我才不信你能跳过去，你跳呀！

(5) 用于体育竞赛等场合鼓励队员，意为：加油。如：

—“Come on! Come on!” Shouted the audience again and again. —“加油！加油！”观点一再地喊。

—“Come on, Wu!” shouted the Class I students. —“小吴，加油！”一班的学生喊道。

【活用】

一快点儿，吉姆。否则我们会迟到了。

—_____, Jim. Or we will be late.

一加油，李雷，你会做好的。

—_____ Li Lei. You can do it well.

辨析 3: table 与 desk 的用法区别

在汉语中，这两个词都被称为“桌子”，而在英语中，它们是有所区别的。

(1) desk 通常指有抽屉的桌子，用于办公、读书、写字等，即“书桌”、“写字台”、“办公桌”：

—He is working at his desk. 一他正在自己的书桌前用功。

—I put it on his desk. 一我把它放在他的办公桌上了。

(2) table 通常指由若干条腿支撑着的平板，没有抽屉，即“餐桌”、“会议桌”、“工作台”、“手术台”等：

—I've booked a table for two at 7.00. 一我预订了一张两人桌，是在 7 点钟。

—They sat round the table and made this big decision. 一他们围坐在会议桌旁，做出了这个重大的决定。

【活用】

一请根据译文，分别用 table 或 desk 来完成以下句子。

—He is working at his_____. 一他正在自己的书桌前用功。

—I put it on his _____. 一我把它放在他的办公桌上了。

—They sat round the _____ and made this big decision. 一他们围坐在会议桌旁，作出了这个重大的决定。

辨析 4: I don't know. 我不知道。

在回答别人的问题时，如果不知道，可以说“I don't know.”。使用此答语时，常在前面加上“sorry.”或“I'm sorry.”，这样会显得更加有礼貌、客气。“I don't know”可以单独成句，也可以在其后面加上宾语，说明“我不知道的内容”。

【活用】

- 我的笔在哪里？—对不起，我不知道。
- Where is my pen?
- Sorry, I _____.
- 我不知道你的 QQ 号码。
- _____ your QQ number.

辨析 5: and 和 but 的用法区别

and 和 but 可用作连词。and 是并列连词，意思“和；及；与；同；又；并”；而 but 是转折连词，意思是“但是”。例如：

- My mother and father are teachers.
- 我的母亲和父亲都是老师。
- I'm tidy, but my sister is not.
- 我是爱整洁的，但我的妹妹不是。

【活用】

请根据译文，用 and 或 but 完成下列句子。

- We were cold_____ hungry. —我们饥寒交迫。
- I am busy_____ happy. —我很忙但我很快乐。

辨析 6: Radio *n.* 收音机；无线电广播设备

- Talk Radio —脱口秀；谈话电台
- radio station —电台；[广播] 无线电台；广播站；广播电台；

【活用】

- I'm afraid this old _____ is beyond repair. —恐怕这台旧收音机不能修了。
- _____ reception isn't very good here. —这里的无线电接收情况不太好。

辨析 7: everywhere *adv.* 到处 *n.* 每个地方

- Happiness everywhere —欢天喜地；快乐无处不在。
- everywhere you go. —无论你去哪里。
- Joy and laughter everywhere! —到处都是欢乐和笑声！

【活用】

- New factories are going up_____. —到处在兴建新工厂。
- This song was sung _____. —这首歌曲各地都在演唱。

辨析 8: Always *adv.* 永远，一直；总是；常常

- Always Ready —随时候命；随时备用；随时待用；随时待命
- Always young —青春常驻；青春永驻
- We are always happy. —我们总是很快乐
- Gina always asks. —吉娜总是询问

—She always cares about losing her job. —她总是担心丢掉她的工作。

【活用】

—I'm _____ at home in the evenings. —晚上我总是在家里。

—They will _____ be friends. —他们将永远是朋友。

☆达标检测

一、英汉互译，根据中文意思完成下列句子。

1. 你能把这些东西带到学校吗？

Can you _____ these things _____ the school?

2. 帽子在梳妆台上。

The hat is _____ the _____.

3. “我的双肩背包在哪里？”“在书桌下面。”

_____ is my backpack?

It's _____ the desk.

4. 请把这些东西带到我家。

Please _____ these things _____ my home.

5. 笔记本在地板上。

The notebook is _____ the _____.

6. 地图在哪里？

我想在你祖父母的房间里。

是的。在他们的床上。

—Where is the _____?

—I _____ it's _____ your _____.

—Yes, it's _____.

7. 你的帽子在你的头上。

Your hat is _____.

8. 他们的钥匙在哪里？

它们在桌子上。

—_____ their keys?

—They're _____.

9. 英语书在收音机下面。

The English books _____.

10. 我喜欢整洁，但吉娜不是。

I'm _____, _____ Gina is not.

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. I have two _____ (knife)

2. There are many _____ here. (box)

3. There are many _____ on the road. (bus)
4. A few _____ are drawing on the wall. (boy)
5. The _____ are playing football now. (child)
6. Please take two _____ for me. (photo)
7. I like the red _____. (tomato)
8. Would you please clean your _____ now? (tooth)
9. Do you want some _____? (milk)
10. There are ten _____ in our school. (woman teacher)
11. Where _____ (be) my white quilt?
12. These are Jim and Jack and this is _____ (they) classroom.
13. Are those his _____ (hat)?
14. Where are her _____ (bookcase)?
15. My friends _____ (not know) my new QQ number.

三、单项选测题

1. —Where _____ my pictures? —They're on the desk.
A. be B. are C. is D. am
2. Is your hat on the sofa?
A. No, it is B. Yes, I am C. Yes, she is D. Yes, it is
3. We can see _____ old bike _____ the tree.
A. a; on B. the; at C. a; under D. an; under
4. Listen! Some birds are singing _____ the tree!
A. in B. of C. at D. on
5. Please _____ your notebook to school. I want to use (用) it.
A. take B. bring C. have D. do
6. I _____ a notebook. Please bring one to me.
A. need B. have C. know D. spell
7. Here _____ my family photos.
A. be B. are C. is D. am
8. —_____ you bring some things for me? —Yes, I can.
A. Have B. Are C. Can D. Do
9. —Where's Shanghai? —It's _____ China.
A. to B. in C. at D. of
10. —What's this? —It's _____ backpack.
—Where's _____ backpack? —It's on the bed.
A. the; the B. the; / C. a; a D. a; the
11. Look _____ the map. It is a map _____ China.
A. o~of B. ./; of C. at; at D. at; of
12. Who's the little girl _____ a yellow hat?

- A. in B. on C. of D. /
13. —_____ is that on the desk?
—My Chinese book.
- A. What B. When C. Which D. Where
14. —_____ behind the door?
—No, they aren't.
- A. Is the key B. What's C. Are those keys D. Where are
15. —Can you tell me where he is?
—Sorry, _____
- A. I don't B. I don't know C. I know D. I can
16. Is your photo in the drawer? _____.
- A. Yes, I am B. No, it is C. Yes, it is D. No, I'm not
17. _____ my baseball? It's under the chair.
- A. Where B. Where's C. Where're D. Where are
18. _____ under the tree? No, they aren't.
- A. Where are B. What is C. Are they D. Is it
19. Where are your brothers? _____.
- A. He is at home B. He is in his room
C. Yes, they are D. I don't know
20. There _____ a computer on the desk.
- A. are B. have C. has D. is
21. _____ there water in the cup?
- A. Is B. Are C. Has D. Have
22. What's under the desk? _____.
- A. It's a football B. I can see a set of keys
C. They are red box D. There's a cat
23. He _____ a small room. _____ a nice desk in it.
- A. is, There is B. has, Has
C. have, There is D. has, There is
24. Lucy and Lily _____ a new bike.
- A. have B. has C. there is D. there are
25. There _____ an orange and two apples on the table.
- A. are B. has C. is D. have
26. —_____ is the baseball?
—It's under the bed.
- A. Where B. How C. What D. Where's
27. Please _____ me to the school.
- A. take B. bring C. call D. need
28. —Is my book on the dresser?

- _____. I can see it.
A. No, it isn't B. Yes, it's C. Yes, it is D. No, it is.
29. —Where are the pencils?
— _____ are on the desk.
A. It B. The C. Them D. They
30. — _____?
—They're our soccer balls.
A. What's that B. What are those C. Who are they D. Where are they
31. —Where _____ my pens?
—Sorry, I _____ now.
A. is; don't B. are; not C. are; don't D. are; doesn't
32. This is _____ pen. _____ pen is nice.
A. a; the B. the; A C. an; An D. the; /
33. —Is the bag on the table?
— _____.
A. It is under the table B. No, it is not
C. Yes, they are D. They are on the sofa
34. —Where are his pencils?
— _____.
A. Yes, they are B. It's on the desk C. I don't know D. No, they aren't
35. Where _____ the CDs?
A. are B. am C. is D. be
36. —Where is the baseball ?
—It is _____ the table _____ the floor.
A. on; under B. on; on C. on; under D. under; on
37. My mother _____ the room.
A. is on B. is in C. in D. on
38. Please take these things _____ your mother.
A. too B. at C. to D. in
39. —Is your jacket on the sofa ?
— _____.
A. Yes, I am B. Yes, it is C. Yes, she is D. Yes, you are
40. — _____?
—They are on the bed.
A. Where are my keys B. What are these
C. Are they your keys D. Where is the key

四、完成对话

A: Hi, Susan!

B: 1 _____

A: Is my computer game on the table?

B: No, it isn't. It's on the bookcase.

A: Oh, OK. 2 _____ Are they on the bookcase, too?

B: 3 _____ They're on the chair.

A: Oh. So, where is my pencil case?

B: 4 _____

A: And where's my backpack?

B: It's under the table. And your baseball is under the chair.

A: Oh, OK. And where are Mom's keys?

B: 5 _____

A. Yes!

B. The keys? They're on the table.

C. No, they aren't.

D. How about my books?

E. It's under the sofa.

五、完形填空

Look, this is 1 bedroom. It is 2 old house, but it is very nice. There 3 a clock and some pictures 4 the wall. There is 5 on the desk. His backpack is 6 the chair. His coat is on the bed. Where is 7 baseball? It is 8 the door. What's that? Oh, 9 a cat! It 10 a hat.

1. A. Jim

B. Jims

C. Jims'

D. Jim's

2. A. a

B. an

C. the

D. the

3. A. is

B. am

C. are

D. be

4. A. at

B. on

C. in

D. for

5. A. keys

B. a book

C. a set of key

D. a books

6. A. on

B. in

C. between

D. out

7. A. a

B. the

C. an

D. /

8. A. behind

B. in

C. under

D. between

9. A. That's

B. It

C. Its

D. It's

10. A. look like

B. look

C. looks like

D. look after

六、阅读理解

There is a library(图书馆)in our school. It is near our classroom. It is on the first floor. Our school library is not very big, but it is nice. There are many books in the library. Some are in Chinese. Some are in English. I like reading very much. I often go there to borrow(借) books. The librarian(图书管理员)is a woman. She is very kind. We can choose(选择)any books from the library.

1. The library is in _____.
A. our city B. our factory C. our school D. his school
2. The school library is _____.
A. big B. not small C. not big D. not nice
3. In the library there are _____ books.
A. more B. much C. few D. many
4. Some books in the library are _____ English.
A. on B. in C. at D. with
5. You can _____ books from the library.
A. borrow B. take C. buy D. bring

七、书面表达

（一）句子翻译

1. 他的书包在桌子下面。

His _____ is _____ the table.

2. 一我的书在哪里？

—它们在沙发上。

— _____ my books?

— _____ on the _____.

3. 快点，杰克！

_____, Jack!

4. 并且它不在椅子下面。

And it's _____.

5. 我认为它在你爷爷奶奶的房间里。

_____ it's _____ your grandparents' _____.

（二）短文写作

根据图片揭示写一篇短文，介绍一下你的卧室。

要求：语句通顺，内容完整，50 词左右。

My Bedroom

This is my bedroom. It is clean and nice. In the room, there is a desk and a chair. A computer and some books are on the desk. The wall is blue and a picture of Yao Ming is on the wall. Under the bed is my basketball. I like playing basketball very much.



►►►► Unit 5 Do you have a soccer ball?

*知识清单

语言目标	谈论物品所属关系	
Section A	单词	tennis <i>n.</i> 网球 soccer <i>n.</i> 英式足球 volleyball <i>n.</i> 排球 basketball <i>n.</i> 篮球 Get <i>v.</i> 得到 great <i>adj.</i> 美妙的, 伟大的 sound <i>v.</i> 听起来好像 go <i>v.</i> 去 come <i>v.</i> 来
	句型	(1) Do you have a baseball? 你有棒球吗? Yes, I do /No, I don't 是的, 我有。/ 不, 我没有。 (2) Does he have a soccer ball? 他有一个足球吗? Yes, he does/ No, he doesn't/ He has two Ping-Pong bats. 是的, 他有/ 不, 他没有, 他有两个乒乓球拍。 (3) Let's play volleyball. 咱们打排球吧。 (4) That sounds good. 那听起来很不错。 (5) Let me get it. 让我来拿它吧。 (6) Where's our baseball bat? 我们的棒球在哪儿?
Section B	单词	interesting <i>adj.</i> 有趣的 fun 有趣的 boring <i>adj.</i> 无聊的 sports <i>n.</i> 优育运动 watch <i>v.</i> 观看, 注视 same <i>adj.</i> 相同的 with <i>prep.</i> 和……在一起; 带有; 使用 sport <i>n.</i> 体育运动 only <i>adv.</i> 只; 仅仅 class <i>n.</i> 班级; 课 classmate <i>n.</i> 同班同学
	短语	watch TV 看电视 play sports 参加体育运动 paly volleyball 打排球 after class 下课后
	句型	(1) I don't have a soccer ball, but my brother Alan does. 我没有足球, 但我哥哥艾伦有。 (2) We go to the same school and we love baseball. 我们去同一所学校并且我们喜爱棒球。 (3) It's easy for me. 它对我来说是容易的。
语法	(1) 动词 have 的一般现在时 (2) 由 do/does 引导的一般疑问句	

*语法精讲

新知引导

根据要求补全下列句子, 并体会动词 have 在一般现在时态中的用法。

- 一我有五本书。
—I _____ five books.
- 一他有一个排球。
—He _____ a volleyball.

3. 我没有乒乓球。

—I _____ a Ping-Pong ball.

知识详解

动词 have 的一般现在时

一般现在时表示经常性或习惯性的动作或存在的状态，也可表示客观存在及普遍真理等。Have 意为“有，拥有，占有”，表示所属关系，有人称和数的变化，其主语一般是人，有时也可以是物。

1. 实义动词 have 表示“有”，有 have, has 两种形式。

第三人称单数作主语时，动词用 has，如：She has two brothers. 她有两个弟弟。

其他人称作主语时，动词用 have，如：We have five books. 我们有五本书。

2. 否定句的构成要借助助动词 don't 或 doesn't，且 have 用原形。如：

—They don't have an English teacher. —他们没有英语老师。

—Peter doesn't have a friend. —彼得没有朋友。

3. 一般疑问句的构成要借助助动词 do 或 does，且 have 用原形，肯定回答用“Yes，主语 + do / does.”否定回答用“No，主语+don't / doesn't.”如：

—Do you have a ruler? —你有一把尺子吗？—Yes, I do. / No, I don't. —是的，我有。 / 不，我没有。

—Does he have a computer? —他有一台电脑吗？—Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. —是的，他有。 / 不，他没有。

【活用】

根据句意，用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. —Do you _____ (have) a basketball?

—No, I _____ (do, not).

2. —My dad _____ (not, have) an iPad. But my mom _____ (have) one.

3. —_____ Anna _____ (have) a Ping-Pong ball?

—No, she _____ (do, not).

4. —They _____ (not, have) computer games.

由 do/does 引导的一般疑问句

do 和 does 引导的疑问句叫作一般疑问句，do 用于第一、第二人称，does 用于第三人称。

※do 的用法：（用于对 I, you, we, they 的提问）。

肯定回答用“Yes, I/we/they do”，否定回答用“No, I/we/they don't”。如：

—Do you like pears? —Yes, I do. No, I don't.

—Do they like apples? —Yes, they do. No, they don't.

※does 的用法（用于对 she, he, it 的提问）：

肯定回答用“Yes, she/he does”，否定回答用“No, she/he doesn't”。如：

—Does she like oranges? —Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

—Does he have ruler? —Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.

【活用】

一、选词填空。

1. —[Do/Does]he watch TV at night? —Yes he does.
2. —[Do/Does]you go to school every day? —No, I don't.
3. —[Do/Does]they play football? —Yes, they[do/does].
4. —[Do/Does]they like apples ? —No, they[do not/does not].
5. —[Do/Does]I have a big nose? —No, you [do not/does not].

*知识辨析

辨析 1: Hey, Helen, let's go!

句中 let's 是 let us 的缩写。let 常用于 let sb. do sth.结构中, 意为“让某人做某事”。当 let 后接人称代词时, 应用其宾格形式。如: Let them play!让他们玩吧!

【活用】

—让我帮助你。

—Let _____ you.

—让我来看看那封信吧。

—_____ have a look at that letter.

辨析 2: play +球类

play 后接表示球类的名词时, 表示球类的名词前不需要加任何冠词。如:

play soccer 踢足球, play tennis 打网球

【活用】

—玛丽喜欢放学后打篮球。

—Mary likes to _____ after school.

辨析 3: like / love

like / love 动词, 意为“喜欢; 喜爱”, 其后都可接名词、代词、动词不定式或动名词。如:

—Tom likes / loves playing / to play sports.

—汤姆喜爱做运动。

【活用】

—你喜欢看电视吗?

—Do you _____ TV?

辨析 4: Sound v.听起来

※The music sounds nice. 这音乐听起来很动听。

※It sounds good. 这听起来很好。

【归纳】

“That sounds good.”的主语是指示代词 that, 指代的是前面所提出的一个建议 (let's play basketball), 是第三人称单数概念, 所以谓语动词 sound 要用第三人称单数形式。

※动词 sound 意为“听起来, 听上去”, 后面通常接形容词, 不接副词。如:

It sounds good. (√) (good 为形容词) —这听起来很好。

It sounds well. (×) (well 为副词)

【活用】

—那听起来太美妙了。

—_____ great.

辨析 5: with 的几种用法。

with 是介词, 其意义颇多, 下面简要讲几种常见的用法:

※表示关系, 和……(某人)一起。

—Now I am in China with my parents.

—现在我和父母一起在中国。

—Sometimes we go out to eat with our friends.

—有时我们和自己的朋友们一起到外面吃饭。

—She's talking with a friend.

—她正和一位朋友在谈话。

※表示状态, 意为“具有; 带有”。

—I have a book with a blue cover.

—我有一本蓝色封面的书本。

※表示方式, 意为“用; 以”。

—cut it with a knife.

—用小刀把它割开。

【活用】

—你能和我一起去公园吗?

—Can you go to the park _____?

—长头发的女孩是我的同学。

—The girl _____ long hair is my classmate.

【辨析】1. see, look 与 watch 的区别

在英语中, see, look, watch 都有“看”的意思, 要注意他们的区别。

※see 意为“看到”, 表示视觉器官有意识或无意识地看到物体, 强调“看到”的结果。

固定短语: see a film—看电影, see sb. off—给某人送行, let me see. —让我看看。

—Can you see the word clearly? —你能清楚看到这个字了吗?

—What can you see in the picture? —在图画中你能看到什么?

※look 意为“看”，表示有意识地观看，强调“看”的动作。一般后接介词 at 使用。

—Look! How happily they are playing! 一看！他们玩得多高兴啊！

—Please look at the blackboard. 一看黑板。

—I looked, but saw nothing. 我看了，但什么也没看见。

※watch 意为“观看，注视”，是看移动的事物或定睛地看；watch= look at sb./ sth. carefully “仔细观看，注视”。

—watch a football match 一看足球比赛。

—May I watch TV now? 我现在可以看电视吗？

【活用】

—你能在图上看到什么？

—What can you _____ in the picture?

—昨天我们从电视上看了一场足球比赛。

—Yesterday we _____ a football match on TV.

【辨异】2. interest, interesting 与 interested 的区别

※ interest 用作不可数名词时，意为“兴趣、趣味”等；用作动词时意为“使发生兴趣，引起……的注意”，其主语多为事或物。如：

—I have no interest in your plan. 一我对你的计划没有兴趣。

※interesting 作形容词用，是“有趣的、令人感兴趣的”，常作表语或定语，指人或事物本身具有趣味。

—the book is very interesting. 一这本书很有趣。（表语）

—The story sounds interesting. 一这个故事听起来很有趣。（表语）

—This is an interesting book. 一这是本有趣的书。（定语）

※interested 是由动词 interest 加-ed 所构成的形容词，意为“感兴趣的”，所构成的常用结构为 be interested in，主语一般是人。

—be interested in sth. 一对某事感兴趣。

—be interested in doing sth. 一对做某事感兴趣。

—I am interested in English. 一我对英语感兴趣。

—He is interested in playing football. 一他对踢足球感兴趣。

【活用】

—他对这部电影感兴趣。

—He is _____ in the film.

—那是一部有趣的电影。

—That is an _____ film.

—吃好像是他唯一的嗜好。

—Eating seems to be his only _____.

☆达标检测

一、英汉互译

1. 一李娜打网球但不打排球。
—Li Na _____ but she doesn't _____.
2. 一下课后我们做运动吧！
—Let's _____ after class.
3. 一放学后我常和同学们一起玩耍。
—After school, I often _____ my classmates.
4. 一她每天都做运动。
—She _____ every day.
5. 一你有一个足球吗？
— _____ you _____ a soccer ball?
6. 一让我们打网球吧！
— _____ tennis.
7. 一那个听起来很有趣。
—That _____.
8. 一我在电视上观看他们。
—I _____ them _____ TV.
9. 一让我拿它吧！
— _____ me _____ it!
10. 一咱们走吧！
— _____ go!
11. 一我有一台电脑，我弟弟有一个篮球。
—I _____ a computer and my brother _____ a basketball.
12. 一我没有足球，但我哥哥有。
—I _____ a soccer ball, but my brother _____.
13. 一她有字典吗？
— _____ she _____ a dictionary?
14. 一让我们去向老师要它吧。
— _____ ask the teacher for it.
15. 一我们一起玩电脑游戏吧。
— _____ computer games.

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. That _____ (sound) good.
2. _____ You _____ (have) a tennis racket?
3. We have many sports _____. (club).
4. Let's _____ (play) Ping-Pong.

5. I _____ (not have) a soccer ball.
6. He _____ (have) a book.
7. The book is very _____ (interest), I like it very much.
8. He _____ (watch)TV at home every day (每天) .
9. Let's _____ (play) computer games.
10. That _____ (sound) interesting.
11. I like playing Ping-Pong, but I _____ (not have) a Ping-Pong ball now.
12. My brother _____ (have) a baseball bat.
13. They have many _____ (club).
14. She _____ a great collection. (not have)
15. Does Jim _____ a Ping-Pong ball? (have)

三、单项选择题

1. —Do you have two _____?
A. ping-pong bats B. ping-pong bat C. ping-pong bates D. a ping-pong bat
2. —What are these?
—_____.
A. This is a soccer ball B. They are soccer balls
C. Those are soccer ball D. They is soccer balls
3. —She _____ sports every day .
A. play B. don't play C. plaies D. plays
4. —Do you ____ - _____ TV ?
A. look at B. watch C. see D. watches
5. —Let's watch TV.
—No, it sounds _____. Let's play basketball.
A. boring B. interesting C. difficult D. fun
6. —Let's play _____ soccer.
—That sounds great.
A. the B. a C. / D. an
7. —Does your brother have a pen?
—Yes, he _____.
A. is B. has C. do D. does
8. I like to watch football games _____ TV.
A. on B. at C. in D. /
9. He _____ baseballs.
A. don't play B. doesn't plays C. doesn't play D. isn't play
10. My mother likes volleyballs. She thinks (认为) it is _____.
A. relaxing B. boring C. difficult D. not good
11. —Let's play tennis.

- That _____ good.
A. looks B. look C. sound D. sounds
12. My father _____ ten tennis rackets .
A. have B. has C. don't like D. haves
13. We _____ soccer balls. We have five.
A. like B. likes C. don't like D. doesn't like
14. —Do you have a TV?
—_____.
A. Yes, it is B. Yes, we have C. Yes, we are D. Yes, we do
15. Let's _____ computer games.
A. playing B. plays C. play D. to play
16. Tony watches sports _____ TV.
A. on B. in C. at D. of
17. Jane _____ basketball every day.
A. play B. plays C. have D. has
18. _____ they _____ a volleyball?
A. Do, has B. Does, have C. Do, have D. Does, has
19. She _____ TV at night.
A. looks B. see C. watch D. watches
20. Let _____ have sports.
A. we B. us C. is D. has
21. —Does he play sports? —No, _____. He only watches them _____ TV.
A. he does, on B. he does, in C. he doesn't, on D. he doesn't, in
22. Tom and Jim _____ a sports collection.
A. has B. have C. is D. are
23. —Do you have a basketball? —_____.
A. Yes, I do B. I do C. Yes, I have D. Yes, I've
24. His mother _____ a new TV set.
A. doesn't have B. don't have C. isn't has D. isn't have
25. Let's play _____ basketball after school.
A. a B. an C. the D. \
26. —Excuse me, is this your ping-pong bat? —Yes, _____.
A. is it B. it is C. it's D. it isn't
27. I _____ a great sports collection _____ I don't play sports.
A. have; and B. have; but C. has; and D. has; but
28. —Let's play soccer. —That _____ good.
A. sound B. is sound C. sound is D. sounds
29. —Let's _____ computer games. —That sounds _____. I like it.
A. play; more good B. plays; difficult

- C. play; fun D. plays; interesting
30. We play sports _____.
A. everyday B. every day C. one day D. a day
31. _____ you have a pen?
A. do B. does C. Do D. Does
32. —Do Lucy and Lily have a baseball? —Yes, _____.
A. she does B. she has C. they do D. they have
33. —Let's play basketball. —No, _____.
A. it's boring B. it's interesting C. it's good D. it's fun
34. Let's _____ TV.
A. look B. look at C. see D. watch
35. Do you play _____?
A. basketballs B. a basketball C. basketball D. the basketball

四、完成对话

根据对话内容，从下面方框中选出合适的句子补全对话。

A: Let's play tennis.

B: 1 _____ But I don't have a tennis racket. Do you have a tennis ball?

A: No, I don't. But I have a soccer. 2 _____.

B: No, 3 _____. Let's play ping-pong. I have a ping-pong bat.

A: 4 _____.

B: It's in my backpack. Do you have a bat?

A: No, I don't. But my brother has a bat and a ball.

B: Good. Where is he?

A: 5 _____.

- A. He's in his bedroom.
B. Let's play basketball.
C. That sounds fun.
D. Good. Where is it?
E. Do you have a tennis racket?
F. That sounds boring.
G. Let's play soccer.

五、完形填空

I am American. 1 name is Ron. I'm eleven. I 2 two friends. They're 3.
4 names are Kate and Susan. 5 all like sports. I 6 soccer ball. Kate
likes 7, too. Susan likes basketball. She 8 three basketballs. We 9 basketball
after school. We often watch the games 10 TV.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. My | B. His | C. Her | D. Its |
| 2. A. am | B. do | C. have | D. has |
| 3. A. them | B. brothers | C. sisters. | D. friend |
| 4. A. Their | B. My | C. Her | D. Our |
| 5. A. She | B. We | C. He | D. It |
| 6. A. am | B. like | C. likes | D. don't |
| 7. A. volleyball | B. baseball | C. ping-pong | D. soccer ball |
| 8. A. is | B. have | C. has | D. are |
| 9. A. plays | B. play | C. are play | D. do play |
| 10. A. on | B. in | C. to | D. at |

六、阅读理解

Hello, I am Becky. I'm eleven. I have a sister, but I don't have a brother. I like sports. I sometimes（有时）play tennis with her. I collect 4 tennis rackets, and my sister has 2 rackets. I like ping-pong, too. I play ping-pong with my friends. Do you like sports? Do you play sports every day? Let's be friends!

- What does Becky have?

A. She has a sister.	B. She has a brother.
C. We don't know.	D. She is an English girl.
- What does Becky like?

A. She likes her sister.	B. She likes her friends.
C. She likes ping-pong.	D. She likes ping-pong and tennis.
- Who does Becky play ping-pong with?

A. Her sister.	B. Her classmates.	C. Her friends.	D. No one.
----------------	--------------------	-----------------	------------
- Which one is TRUE（正确的）?

A. Becky's sister is eleven.	B. Becky likes sports.
C. Becky has a sister and a brother.	
D. Becky only likes tennis, and she doesn't like ping-pong.	
- What does Becky want（想要）to do?

A. She wants to write to her parents.	B. She wants to find new friends.
C. She wants to write a note.	D. She wants to play tennis with you.

八、书面表达

（一）句子翻译（5题）

- 咱们打排球吧。
- 它对我来说是容易的。
- 她有一个漂亮的包。
- 我们走吧。
- 我可以和你一起玩。

(二) 短文写作

请以 “My good friend” 为题写一篇短文。(50 词左右)

- 提示：1. 我有一个好朋友，名叫 Jim。
2. 他爱好运动，爱好收集体育用品。
3. 他有八个棒球，五个排球，三个足球，四个篮球。
4. 他每天进行体育运动。

My good friend

I have a good friend. His name is Jim. He is a boy. He's my classmate. Jim is tall and thin. He likes sports very much. He has a small sports collection. He has eight baseballs, five volleyballs, three soccer balls and four basketballs. He plays sports every day.

▶▶▶▶ Unit 6 Do you like bananas?

*知识清单

语言目标	谈论好恶	
Section A	单词	banana <i>n.</i> 香蕉 tomato <i>n.</i> 西红柿 strawberry <i>n.</i> 草莓 pear <i>n.</i> 梨 milk <i>n.</i> 牛奶 bread <i>n.</i> 面包 birthday <i>n.</i> 生日 dinner <i>n.</i> 正餐 week <i>n.</i> 周; 星期 food <i>n.</i> 食物 sure <i>adv.</i> 当然; 肯定 vegetable <i>n.</i> 蔬菜 fruit <i>n.</i> 水果 right <i>adj.</i> 正确的 apple <i>n.</i> 苹果 egg <i>n.</i> 鸡蛋 carrot <i>n.</i> 胡萝卜 rice <i>n.</i> 米饭 chicken <i>n.</i> 鸡肉 so <i>conj.</i> 那么
	短语	next week 下周 think about 思考; 思索
	句型	(1) —Do you like salad? 你喜欢沙拉吗? —Yes, I do./No, I don't. 是的, 我喜欢./不, 我不喜欢。 (2) —Does she like tomatoes? 她喜欢西红柿吗? —Yes, she does./No, she doesn't. 是的, 她喜欢。/不, 她不喜欢。 (3) —We don't like hamburgers. 我们不喜欢汉堡。 (4) —How about burgers, vegetable salad, and some fruit? 汉堡, 蔬菜沙拉和一些水果怎么样
Section B	单词	breakfast <i>n.</i> 早餐; 早饭 lunch <i>n.</i> 午餐 star <i>n.</i> 明星; 星星 eat <i>v.</i> 吃 well <i>adv.</i> 好; 令人满意的 habit <i>n.</i> 习惯 question <i>n.</i> 问题 want <i>v.</i> 想要 fat <i>adj.</i> 肥胖的 health <i>n.</i> → healthy <i>adj.</i> 健康的 real <i>adj.</i> → really <i>adv.</i> 真正地
	短语	eating habit 饮食习惯 one last question 最后一个问题 after dinner 晚饭后
	句型	(1) What do you like for breakfast? 早饭你喜欢吃什么? (2) I don't want to be fat. 我不想变胖。
语法	(1) 动词 like 在一般现在时中的用法 (2) 可数名词与不可数名词	

*语法精讲

新知引导

动词 like 在一般现在时中的运用

(1) like 作动词，意为“喜欢”，如果主语是第三人称单数，则 like 后要加-s。例如：

I like apples. 我喜欢苹果。

He likes pears. 他喜欢梨子。

(2) 一般现在时的一般疑问句的构成要借助助动词 do 或 does。主语是第一人称，第二人称或复数时，用 do；主语是第三人称单数时，用 does，即：

Do+主语（除第三人称单数）+like+其他？

Does+主语+（第三人称单数）+like+其他？

(3) 回答方式：

肯定回答：Yes，主语+do（does）。

否定回答：No，主语+do not（does not）。

例如：

They like hamburgers。

一般疑问句：Do they like hamburgers？

肯定回答：Yes，they do。

否定回答：No，they don't。

Betty likes salad。

一般疑问句：Does Betty like salad？

肯定回答：Yes，she does。

否定回答：No，she doesn't。

(4) 变为否定句时，在 like 的前面加上 don't 或 doesn't，主语是第一人称、第二人称复数时，用 don't。即：

主语（除第三人称单数）+don't + like+其他。

主语是第三人称单数时，用 doesn't。即：

主语+doesn't + like+其他。例如：

I like French fries。

否定句：I don't like French fries。

Peter like chicken。

否定句：Peter doesn't like chicken。

可数名词与不可数名词

名词按其所表示的事物的性质可分为可数名词和不可数名词。请仔细观察下面的例句。

1. This is an egg.

2. Four bananas are in the bag.

3. Some tomatoes are on the desk.
4. Mary only has milk for breakfast.
5. Some bread is on the table.

【归纳】

★ 通过观察例句 1-3 可知，可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。可数名词可以由不定冠词 a/an，数词或 some 修饰。可数名词作主语时，谓语动词的形式随主语的单、复数形式进行相应的变化。

★ 通过观察例句 4-5 可知，不可数名词没有复数形式，作主语时，谓语动词只能用单数形式。

【特殊情况】还有一类词，既可以作可数名词，也可以作不可数名词。如：salad, food, ice-cream, chicken, orange 等。

1. 可数名词由单数变复数的基本方法如下：

※在单数名词词尾加 s。如：map → maps, boy → boys, horse → horses, table → tables.

※s, o, x, sh, ch 结尾的词加 es。如：class → classes, box → boxes, hero → heroes, dish → dishes, bench → benches.

[注]：少数以 o 结尾的词，变复数时只加 s。如：photo → photos, piano → pianos.

※以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词，变 y 为 i，再加 es。如：family → families, city → cities, party → parties.

※以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词，变 f 或 fe 为 v，再加 es。如：shelf → shelves, wolf → wolves, life → lives, knife → knives.

※不规则变化：man → men, woman → women, sheep → sheep, tooth → teeth, fish → fish, child → children, ox → oxen, goose → geese.

2. 不可数名词一般没有复数形式，说明其数量时，要用有关计量名词。如：a bag of rice → two bags of rice, a piece of paper → three pieces of paper, a bottle of milk → five bottles of milk.

【活用】

根据句意，用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Do you want to have some _____ (milk)?
2. Here are some _____ (tomato) for you.
3. I like eating _____ (strawberry).
4. Do you have an _____ (apple)?
5. Lucy wants to eat some _____ (salad) for dinner.

*知识辨析

辨析 1: think about

think about 意为“考虑，思考”，后可接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式。如：

—They think about going to play soccer. —他们考虑去踢足球。

【活用】

根据汉语意思完成句子，每空一词。

—你考虑下周去看望你的祖父母吗？

—Do you _____ your grandparents next week?

—我们会考虑你的建议。

—We will _____ your suggestion.

辨析 2: for breakfast / lunch / dinner

for breakfast / lunch / dinner 意为“就早餐/ 午餐/ 晚餐而言，对于早餐/ 午餐/ 晚餐”。

for 作介词，表示目的、对象等，后面跟名词或代词。如：

—The computer game is easy for him. —这个电脑游戏对他而言很简单。

【活用】

根据汉语意思完成句子，每空一词。

—约翰午餐喜欢吃鸡肉和米饭。

—_____, John likes eating chicken and rice.

—我们自己出去吃早餐。

—We went out _____ by ourselves.

辨析 3: want

want 动词，意为“想，想要”，用法如下：

(1) want + 名词/代词

(2) want to do sth. 想要做某事

(3) want sb. to do sth. 想让某人做某事。如：

—Peter wants me to play basketball with him. —彼得想让我和他一起打篮球。

【活用】

根据汉语意思完成句子，每空一词。

—我想让你帮我。

—I want _____ me.

—你生日想要什么礼物？

—What do you _____ for your birthday?

辨析 4: Sports star eats well! 体育明星吃得好！

句中的 well 用作副词，意为“好”，用来修饰动词 eat，意为“吃得好”。如：

—Peter eats very well at school. —彼得在学校里吃得很好。

【活用】

—你睡得好吗？

—Did you _____?

—我觉得身体不太舒服。

—I don't feel very_____.

辨析 5: I like chicken for dinner. 晚饭我喜欢吃鸡肉。

“like + 食品名词 + for + 某餐”表示“某人喜欢吃什么”。如:

—What do you like for dinner? 一晚饭你喜欢吃什么?

【活用】

—早餐你喜欢吃什么呢?

—What do _____ for breakfast.

辨析 6: lots of 大量的, 许多的

lots of 在意思上与 a lot of 相同, 都表示“大量、许多”, 但 lots of 主要用于口语, 两个都可以用来修饰可数名词和不可数名词。如:

—I haven't got a lot of time. 一我们的时间不多了。

—There was lots of money in the safe. 一保险箱中有许多钱。

【活用】

—许多学生跑出去看发生了什么事情。

—_____ students ran out to see what had happened.

—我们有很多工作要做。

—We have _____ to do.

【辨析】1. like doing 与 like to do 的区别

两者意思差不多, 都是“喜欢做某事”的意思, 但也有差别:

like doing 指习惯性的兴趣爱好; 如:

—My brother likes swimming, but I like singing. 一我的哥哥喜欢游泳, 但是我喜欢唱歌。

like to do 指某一特定的动作; 如:

—He likes to cook now. 一他现在喜欢做饭。

【拓展】

(1) like 作介词, 表示“像……一样”。如:

—You are like your father. 一你长得像你爸爸。

(2) like 作动词, 表示“喜欢”。like 作动词时, 其主要用法如下:

① like sth. 喜欢什么…… (like 接名词或人称代词宾格) 如:

—I like bananas very much. 一我非常喜欢香蕉。

—My brother is very clever. I like him very much. 一我的弟弟非常聪明, 我非常喜欢他。

② like sb. to do sth. 想让某人做某事。如:

—I don't like him to eat like that. 一我不想让他那样吃。

【活用】

—你爱好读书吗?

—Do you _____ reading?

—她喜欢唱歌。

—She _____ singing.

—你愿意和我一起去吗？

—Do you _____ go with me?

—他喜欢在自己家做饭吃。

—He _____ cook in his house.

【辨异】2. good 与 well 的用法比较

一、从词性用法上比较

1. good 只用作形容词，修饰名词，不用作副词；well 是副词，修饰动词。如：

—He speaks good English. 他的英语说得好。

—He speaks English well. 他的英语说得好。

2. well 既可用作副词，也可用作形容词。用作形容词时，其用法很有限，只表示“健康的”、“恰当的”或“令人满意的”等。如：

—She is very well. 她身体很好。

—Things are well with us. 我们事事如意。

二、从相关短语用法上比较

※be good at 与 do well in: 两者均可表示“擅长”。如：

—He is good at languages. 他擅长学语言。

—She is good at telling stories. 她擅于讲故事。

—They all did very well in the examination. 他们这次都考得很不错。

注：表示擅长某一学科时，也可用 be good in。如：

—He is good at in maths. 他擅长数学。

【活用】

—他擅长网球。

—He is _____ tennis.

—这个食物尝起来很好吃。

—The food tastes_____.

—我今天感觉不舒服。

—I am not feeling_____.

☆达标检测

一、英汉互译

1. How many bottles of milk do you want?

2. How about a glass of milk?

3. after class.

4. We love our country and our people.

5. He asks her for a cup of tea.

6. I want to be a doctor.
7. Linda doesn't want to be old.
8. What fruit do you like?
9. 一他问了我一些有关运动方面的问题。
—He asks me some _____ sports.
10. 一你总是吃健康的食品吗?
—_____ you always eat _____?
11. 一我不想变胖。
—I don't want _____.
12. 一你妈妈午餐吃什么?
—What does your mother have _____?
13. 一我爸爸网球打得很好。
—My father _____ tennis _____.

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. 一Look! Some bread _____ (be) on the table.
2. 一What about some _____ (chicken), Alan?
—No, thanks.
3. 一Here are two _____ (egg). You can have them.
4. 一I always eat fruit _____ (salad) in the evening.
5. 一_____ (be) the milk yours?
—Yes, it is.
6. 一Let's have some _____ (ice-cream) now.
—Great.
7. 一Frank always _____ (eat) dumpling (饺子) for dinner.
8. 一My grandmother _____ (watch) tennis games on TV in the evening.
9. 一_____ her friends _____ (like) salad for breakfast?
—Sure.
10. 一My brother _____ (not have) a soccer ball, but my sister _____
(have) one.
11. 一Does your father _____ (play) QQ games?
—Yes, he _____ (do).

三、单项选择题

1. 一This is a hamburger on the table. And _____ hamburger is Zhao Gangs.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
2. 一Do you like _____, Mary?
—Yes, very much.
A. banana B. pear C. apple D. carrots
3. 一_____ do you have _____ lunch, Frank?

- Some rice and chicken.
A. Where; at B. What; for C. How; about D. How; for
4. —My brother likes _____ computer games in the evening.
A. plays B. play C. playing D. to playing
5. —Jack and Linda want _____ their fathers love.
A. getting B. to get C. get D. gets
6. —My parents and I usually have _____ at 7:00 in the morning.
A. breakfast B. lunch C. dinner D. class
7. —I like hamburgers, _____ I don't often（经常）eat them.
A. so B. then C. and D. but
8. —Excuse me, I want to _____ Zhang Li. Do you know her?
—Yes, she is my good friend.
A. ask B. ask for C. ask about D. ask to
9. —Look! Some apples _____ on the table. Some bread _____ on the table, too.
A. are; are B. is; are C. is; is D. are; is
10. —I like bananas. What about _____, Linda?
—I like _____, too.
A. you; them B. your; it C. you; they D. your; them
11. —Jane _____ pears, but she likes strawberries.
A. don't like B. like C. doesn't like D. likes
12. —_____ your sister _____ dinner with you?
—Yes, she does.
A. Does; has B. Does; have C. Do; have D. Do; has
13. —What food does Helen like?
—Let me _____ it. Oh, she likes tomato salad.
A. to think about B. think about C. thinks about D. thinking of
14. —Let's have some hamburgers.
—Oh, no, _____.
A. let's eat B. I don't like it
C. that sounds good D. I don't like them
15. —I think Mr. Wang is a good teacher. I like him.
—_____. I like him, too.
A. No B. Sure C. OK D. Fine
16. He has _____ egg and _____ hamburger.
A. an; an B. a; a C. an; a D. a; an
17. My friend _____ like salad.
A. don't B. doesn't C. isn't D. aren't
18. Her parents _____ lunch at home.

- A. have B. haven't C. has D. doesn't have
19. We have lots of food _____ dinner.
A. in B. at C. on D. for
20. Tom _____ his mother's dessert, but he doesn't _____ her cakes.
A. like; like B. likes; like C. like; likes D. likes; likes
21. The running star _____ lots of healthy food.
A. eat B. have C. have D. has
22. Jeff eats ice cream every day. He _____ good food every day.
A. eat B. doesn't eat C. don't eat D. isn't eat
23. I want _____ meat and _____ apple. □
A. any; an B. some; a C. some; an D. any; a
24. The food _____ good.
A. are B. look C. am D. is
25. —_____ does Lucy like?
—French fries.
A. How B. What C. Where D. Why
26. Aunt Li likes _____ bananas.
A. eating B. eat C. eats D. eatting
27. We need lots of _____ every day.
A. healthy food B. salads C. milks D. vegetable
28. —Do you like apples?
—_____.
A. Yes, I am B. Yes, I do C. No, I'm not D. No, I not
29. —Does your son like carrots?
—_____.
A. Yes, she does B. Yes, he is C. No, he doesn't D. No, she doesn't
30. My favorite fruit is _____.
A. salad B. tomato C. broccoli D. apple

四、完成对话

A: Hello, Wang Lin. How are you?

B: Hi, Tom. I'm fine, thanks. 1. _____

A: I'm OK. 2. _____

B: No, I don't. I know Li Ping has one.

A: 3. _____ Do you have a soccer ball then?

B: No. 4. _____

A: Volleyball is difficult for me. I don't like it.

B: Oh, my brother has a baseball and two baseball bats. 5. _____

A: That sounds great. I like baseball very much.

B: OK. Let me get them. We can play it at school.

A: Sure. Let's go.

- A. But he isn't here.
- B. What do you have then?
- C. What about you?
- D. Let's play baseball.
- E. Do you have a basketball, Wang Lin?
- F. That sounds boring.
- G. I only have a volleyball.

五、完形填空

Joan is 1 American girl. 2 family is in New York. She is 13. She 3 salad a lot. Now Joan is 4 China. She likes Chinese food, too. 5 lunch she likes eating chicken and carrots. She studies at No.2 Middle School. She reads Chinese every morning. She likes 6 Chinese 7 class. She usually 8 Chinese after class, too. She 9 TV on Sunday evening. It's relaxing at home. She likes helping others (帮助别人). She likes 10 tennis.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. a | B. the | C. an |
| 2. A. Her | B. His | C. She |
| 3. A. likes | B. like | C. liking |
| 4. A. on | B. at | C. in |
| 5. A. On | B. For | C. In |
| 6. A. speaking | B. speaks | C. speak |
| 7. A. on | B. of | C. in |
| 8. A. reading | B. reads | C. to read |
| 9. A. watching | B. watchs | C. watches |
| 10. A. playing | B. plays | C. doing |

六、阅读理解

My name is Alan. I like eating vegetables and fruit. I have an uncle, Uncle Sam. He has a vegetable and fruit garden (蔬果园). He plants (种植) some vegetables and fruit in it. For vegetables, he plants tomatoes and carrots. For fruit, he plants strawberries, pears and apples. Let's look at (看一看) the garden.

The tomatoes are red. The strawberries are red, but the pears and the apples are green. The vegetables and fruit are nice. I always help Uncle Sam in the garden after school. I always eat the vegetables with my uncle in the evening. They are green healthy food. They are good for us.

Do you like to eat green vegetables and fruit? You can plant some with your parents.

1. What does Alan like eating?

- A. Hamburgers.

B. Ice-cream.
- C. Vegetables and fruit.

D. Eggs.
2. Uncle Sam doesn't plant _____ in the garden.
- A. carrots

B. pears

C. bananas

D. apples
3. The _____ are red now.
- A. tomatoes

B. strawberries

C. apples

D. A and B
4. Alan always _____ after school.
- A. watches TV

B. helps Uncle Sam in the garden

C. goes to the library

D. plays computer games
5. 下列哪项陈述是正确的？
- A. Alan always has lunch with his uncle.

B. The vegetables and fruit in the garden aren't nice.

C. No one likes the vegetables and fruit in Uncle Sam's garden.

D. The vegetables and fruit in the garden are green healthy food.

七、书面表达

(一) 句子翻译 (5 题)

1. 我们不喜欢西红柿。
2. 她早餐喝牛奶。
3. 她喜欢冰激凌吗？
4. 我认为它是健康的。
5. 我想要一些香蕉。

(二) 短文写作

假如你是 Jim，请根据下表中提供的信息写一篇自我介绍。

姓名	Jim
年龄	16
饮食习惯	早餐：鸡蛋，牛奶，面包 中餐：鸡肉，米饭 晚餐：水果，蔬菜
收藏品	5 个棒球，6 个排球
爱好	和朋友们做运动，看球赛

- 要求：(1) 内容要包括表格中所有的提示内容，可适当发挥；
- (2) 不少于 50 词。

Hello, my name is Jim. I'm 16. I eat well. For breakfast, I have an egg, milk and bread. I like chicken and rice for lunch at school. For dinner, I have fruit and vegetables. I have 5 baseballs and 6 volleyballs in my room. I like playing sports and watching ball games with my friends after school.

Unit 7 How much are these socks?

*知识清单

语言目标	谈论能力	
Section A	单词	sock <i>n.</i> 短袜 T-shirt <i>n.</i> T 恤衫 sweater <i>n.</i> 毛衣 trousers <i>n.</i> 裤子 shoe <i>n.</i> 鞋子 skirt <i>n.</i> 裙子 dollar <i>n.</i> 美元 need <i>v.</i> 需要 look <i>v.</i> 看 take <i>v.</i> 买下；拿；取 big <i>adj.</i> 大的 → small 小的 short <i>adj.</i> 短的 → long 长的 woman <i>n.</i> 妇女 → (复数) women
	句型	(1) How much is this T-shirt? 这件 T 恤衫多少钱? It's eight dollars. 八美元。 (2) How much are these books? 这些书多少钱? They are three dollars. 三美元。 (3) Can I help you? 有什么需要我帮助的吗? Yes, please. 是的。 (4) I need a sweater for school. 我上学需要一件毛衣。 (5) What color do you want? 你想要什么颜色? (6) It looks nice. 它看上去很漂亮。 (7) I'll take it. 我将买下它。→(同义) I'll buy it. (8) Here you are. 给你。→(同义) Here it is. Here they are.
Section B	单词	ten <i>num.</i> 十 eleven <i>num.</i> 十一 twelve <i>num.</i> 十二 thirteen <i>num.</i> 十三 fifteen <i>num.</i> 十五 eighteen <i>num.</i> 十八 twenty <i>num.</i> 二十 thirty <i>num.</i> 三十 all <i>adj.</i> 所有的；全部的 very <i>adv.</i> 很；非常 sell <i>v.</i> 卖 → (反义词) buy <i>v.</i> 买 → (名词) sale <i>n.</i> (词组) on sale
	短语	clothes store 服装店 at very good prices 以优惠的价格 great sale 大甩卖 a pair of 一双
	句型	(1) Come and buy your clothes at our great sale! 到我们的服装大甩卖中买衣服吧! (2) For girls, we have skirts in purple for only \$ 30. (3) Socks are only \$ 6 for 3 pairs! 六双袜子仅仅三美元!
语法	(1) how much 引导的特殊疑问句 (2) 基数词	

*语法精讲

新知引导

根据要求补全下列教材中的句子，并体会基数词的用法。

- How much is the hat?
—It's _____ (八美元) .
- How much is this skirt?
—It's _____ (七美元) .

3. —How much are those white trousers?

—They're _____ (十三美元).

基数词，基数词是指描述事物数量多少的数词。基数词在句中可作主语、宾语、定语、表语、同位语。英语中数词主要分为基数词和序数词两类。下面把 100 以内的基数词分为四类。

1. 第一类：

one 一

two 二

three 三

four 四

five 五

six 六

seven 七

eight 八

nine 九

ten 十

eleven 十一

twelve 十二

这一类共计 12 个单词，在结构上与其他基数词相比较是特殊的，就象不规则的动词一样，要求逐个的硬背下来，这对学好其他的基数词和序数词都是重要的。

2. 第二类：

thirteen 十三

fourteen 十四

fifteen 十五

sixteen 十六

seventeen 十七

eighteen 十八

nineteen 十九

这一类基数词共有 7 个。它们在结构上有两个特点：一是在发音方面都有两个重音；二是在拼法上都有后缀-teen。除了 thirteen 和 fifteen 之外，都是纯粹地在另一个基数词的后面加上后缀-teen。但要注意 eighteen 的拼法，eight 本身有 t 字母，因此只加-een。

3. 第三类：

twenty 二十

thirty 三十

forty 四十

fifty 五十

sixty 六十

seventy 七十

eighty 八十

ninety 九十

这类基数词共有 8 个。都是十位的整数，均以后缀 -ty 结尾。其中 sixty、seventy、eighty、ninety 基本上是在相应的基数词后面加上后缀 -ty。但要注意 eighty 的拼法，eight 本身有 t 字母，因此只加 -y。

4. 第四类：

这一类很简单，可以看成是一种合成词。其结构方式是：用十位整数加上个位整数，其间用连字符号“-”连接，表示“几十几”。这类基数词的变化都是规则的。如：

twenty-one 二十一

forty-six 四十六

seventy-eight 七十八

ninety-five 九十五

知识延伸：序数词是数词的一种，主要在英语语法中讲到，在汉语中表示为“第几”。此外，在生日中，描述你出生的日期时，也用到了序数词。比如：May-first（5 月 1 日）。

下面把 1~99 的序数词也分为四个类。

1. 第一类

first (1st) 第一

second (2nd) 第二

third (3rd) 第三

（在括号里的是缩写形式，均在阿拉伯数字后面加上相应序数词的最后两个字母构成，以下各类与此相同。）这类序数词只有三个，在整个序数词里面是特殊的，就和第一类基数词一样，需要逐个地硬记下来。

2. 第二类：

fourth (4th) 第四

fifth (5th) 第五

sixth (6th) 第六

seventh (7th) 第七

eighth (8th) 第八

ninth (9th) 第九

tenth (10th) 第十

eleventh (11th) 第十一

twelfth (12th) 第十二

thirteenth (13th) 第十三

fourteenth (14th) 第十四

fifteenth (15th) 第十五

sixteenth (16th) 第十六

seventeenth (17th) 第十七

eighteenth (18th) 第十八

nineteenth (19th) 第十九

这一类序数词共有 16 个。均在相应的基数词后面加上后缀 -th 构成。要注意其中 fifth、eighth、ninth、twelfth 四个词的拼法。

3. 第三类:

twentieth (20th) 第二十

thirtieth (30th) 第三十

fortieth (40th) 第四十

fiftieth (50th) 第五十

sixtieth (60th) 第六十

seventieth (70th) 第七十

eightieth (80th) 第八十

ninetieth (90th) 第九十

这一类全是十位整数的序数词，共 8 个。它们的构成方法是：先将相应的十位整数的基数词词尾 -ty 中的 y 改成 i，然后再加上后缀 -eth。

4. 第四类:

thirty-first (31th) 第三十一

sixty-second (62nd) 第六十二

eighty-seventh (87th) 第八十七

ninety-eighth (98th) 第九十八

这类表示“第几十几”的序数词，跟表示“几十几”的基数词一样简单。在构成方法上均由基数词“几十几”变化而来，十位数不变，仅把个位上的基数词变成序数词就行了。

*知识辨析

辨析 1: How much is/are...多少钱?

※ **How much is** the skirt? 这件裙子多少钱?

※ **How much are** the shoes? 这双鞋多少钱?

【归纳】

(1) How much is/are...? 这一句型通常用来询问价格，意为“……多少钱”，is 后面跟可数名词单数或不可数名词；are 后面跟可数名词复数。例如：

How much **is this dictionary**? How much **are these trousers**? How much **are these glasses** (眼镜)?

(2) 答语用: It's/They're+价钱。

(3) How much is/are...? 句型的同义句: What's the price of...?

【辨异】how much 与 how many 的区别

how much 与 how many 的区别在于: how many 后接可数名词复数形式，而 how much 后接不可数名词。例如：

—How many **people** are there in your family?你家有几口人? —There are five.五口人。

—How many **birds** can you see in the picture?图画中你能看见多少只鸟? —Only one.

仅看见一只鸟。

how much 是一个常见的特殊疑问词组, 它的意思为“多少”, 表示数量, 其后面接不可数名词, 也可单独使用, 它的用法主要有:

1. 用来询问事物的数量, 后接不可数名词。例如:

How much **milk** is there in the glass? 玻璃杯里有多少牛奶?

How much **bread** is there on the table? 桌子上有多少面包?

How much **water** is there in the bottle? 瓶子里有多少水?

2. 用来询问事物的重量。例如:

—How much do you want to buy? 你想要买多少? —Two kilos. 两公斤。

—How much does the pig weigh? 这头猪多重? —Eighty kilos. 八十公斤。

3. 用来询问数字计算的结果, 相当于 what。例如:

—How much is three plus one? 三加一等于多少? —It's four. 等于四。

—How much is eight minus three? 八减三等于多少? —It's five. 等于五。

4. how much 意为“多少钱”时, 可单独使用, 也可构成词组 how much money, 但英语中常省略 money, 用来询问某物的价钱、价格。例如:

How much is your new computer? 你的新电脑多少钱?

How much (money) did you pay for the English grammar book? 买这本英语语法书, 你付了多少钱? 注意:

(1) how much 后接 be 动词时, be 是单数还是复数, 取决于 be 之后的名词。例如:

—How much are the **parrots**? 这些胡萝卜多少钱? —Two yuan a kilo. 两元一公斤。

—How much is this **coat**? 这件大衣多少钱? —One hundred and fifty-three yuan. 一百五十三元。

(2) how much 询问价格时, 它的回答若是中国的货币单位应采用汉语拼音 yuan, fen 来表示, 几角常采用几十分来表示, 字母用小写, 且不用复数。例如:

—How much is the eraser? 这块橡皮擦多少钱? —Ninety two fen. 九角二分。

(3) 在买卖过程中, 买方觉得太贵不买, 常用 That's much too dear. 作答。如果觉得比较合适, 常用 That's (very, quite) cheap。

【活用】

① —这件毛衣多少钱? —10 美元。

— _____ is the sweater?

— _____ 10 dollars.

② The books are seven dollars. (对画线部分提问)

— _____ are the books?

③ How much are the shorts? (改为同义句)

_____ the shorts?

辨析 2: Can I help you? 我可以帮你吗?

※ Can I help you, sir? 先生, 我可以帮你吗?

※ What can I do for you, madam? 女士, 我能为你做什么?

【归纳】

(1) 这是口语中一句极为常用的句子(也说 What can I do for you? 或 May I help you? 等), 广泛用于商店、饭店、旅馆、邮局、办事处等场所, 作为对顾客的招呼语。其本义是: 要我帮忙吗? 我可以帮你吗? 我能替你做点什么吗? 但具体含义要视场合而定。如:

A: Hey, can I help you? 嘿, 要我帮忙吗?

B: Yes, please. I think the model plane is broken. 是的, 请帮我看, 我想这飞机模型是摔断了吧。

(2) 如果顾客需要购物时, 可回答: Yes, please. 否定回答可用: No., thanks.

【活用】

① —Can I help you?

—_____. I want a T-shirt.

A. Yes, you can

B. Yes, please

C. No, thanks

D. No, you can't

② What can do for you? (改为同义句)

辨析 3: one 这一(个, 件……)

※How about this **one**? 这一件怎么样?

※I have a computer, my sister has **one**, too. 我有一台电脑, 我姐姐也有一台。

【归纳】

One 作为代词, 代替前面的单数名词。其复数形式为 ones, 常用于代替前面出现的复数可数名词。

【辨异】one/it/that 三者均可用作代词, 指代前面提到的名词。一般说来, it 指代同名同物; one 与 that 则指代同名异物。

one	代指同类事物中的任意一个, 但并非上文所指原事物
it	所代替的是上文一提到的人、事物, 是同类同物
that	代替与前面同类不同一事物。它可以代替可数名词, 也可以代替不可数名词。代替可数名词时, 复数形式为 those

【辨异】

Jim has a new dictionary. His father bought **it** for him. And he bought **one** for Jim's sister, too. Jim 有一本新字典, 是他的爸爸买给他的(这只钢笔)。而且他也给 Jim 的妹妹买了一本(相似的但不是上文那本)。

【活用】

① —Where's your pen?

—_____ is in my schoolbag.

A. This

B. That

C. It

D. One

② Do you want an apple? Let me get _____ for you.

- A. it B. one C. that D. this
- ③ The food in Guangxi is different from (和……不同) _____ in Shanghai.
- A. the one B. one C. that D. it

辨析 4: pair *n.* 一双; 一对

※ Three dollars for one **pair** and five dollars for two **pairs**. 一双三美元, 两双五美元。

※ She wants five **pairs** of socks. 她想要五双袜子。

※ This **pair** of trousers **is** not nice. 这条裤子不漂亮。

【归纳】

(1) pair 名词, 意为“一双; 一对”, a pair of ...意为“一双(对; 条; 副)……”, 常用于表达成双、成对或由两个对等部分组成的东西。例如: a pair of glasses (一副眼镜)

(2) pair of 修饰名词作主语时, 谓语动词的数要与 pair 的数保持一致。

※ There **are** two **pairs** of trousers(glasses/shoes/socks/gloves/shorts/jeans/scissors).

有两条裤子(两副眼镜/两双鞋子/两双袜子/两双手套/两件短裤/两条牛仔裤/两把剪刀)。

The **pair** of trousers (glasses/shoes/socks/gloves/shorts/jeans/scissors) **is** not mine.

这条裤子(副眼镜/双鞋子/双袜子/双手套/件短裤/条牛仔裤/把剪刀)不是我的。

【活用】

- ① 我需要一双运动鞋。I need _____ sports shoes.
- ② The two pairs of trousers _____ 40 dollars.
- A. are B. is C. be D. am
- ③ The blue pair of scissors _____ (be/is/am/are) 5 dollars.

辨析 5: —I'll take...我要买下……—Here you are. 给你。

※ —**I'll take** 4 pairs of sports shoes. 我要买四双运动鞋。

—**Here you are.** 给你。

※ **I'll take** the green shirt. 我要买下这件绿色的衬衫。

【归纳】

(1) 句中 take 意为“买”, 相当于“buy”或“have”。在购物时决定买下某物时常说: I'll take it/them.

(2) Here you are. 是英语口语中“把某物递给某人”时常用的句子。意为“给你”。

【拓展】

当给对方的东西是单数时, Here you are. 和 Here it is. 两者均可以使用; 当给对方的东西是复数时, 用 Here you are. 或 Here they are. (Here it is)的复数形式。

【活用】

- ① The phone is nice. I'll _____ it.
- A. want B. need C. take D. bring

② —Can I use your computer?

—Sure. _____.

A. Thank you

B. You're welcome

C. Here you are

D. I'll take it

辨析 6: twenty-one *num.* 二十一

※The shorts are **twenty-one** dollars. 这条裤子 21 美元。

※My mother is **forty-three** years old. 我妈妈 43 岁。

【归纳】

表达“几十几”用：“几十+连字符+几” 36→thirty-six 99→ninety-nine

注意：几十几，是一个单词，千万别漏掉连字符-。

【活用】写出下列数字的英文

21 _____ 22 _____ 33 _____ 35 _____
46 _____ 54 _____ 57 _____ 69 _____

辨析 7: Come and buy...来买.....吧。

※**Come and buy** your clothes at our great sale! 快来买衣服吧，我店服装大减价！

※**Come and meet** my family! 来认识一下我的家人吧！

【归纳】

(1) 此句是个祈使句，表示建议，主语通常省略，动词原形置于句首。句首或句末可以加 please,使得语气委婉。

Please come here./ Come here, please. 请过来。Come in, please./ Please come in. 请进。

(2) buy 意为“买；购买”，用作及物动词，后跟名词或代词作宾语。

I want to buy some strawberries. 我想买一些草莓。

【拓展】buy 的用法小结

Buy 后面还可以跟双宾语，即用于 buy sb. sth.或 buy sth. for sb.结构，表示“替某人买东西”。

Please buy me a watch.=Please buy a watch for me.

【温馨提示】这样用法的动词还有 give, pass (传递), lend (借给), show, send (发送), hand, write 和 bring。

Please give me some information (信息). =Please give some information to me. 请给我一些信息。

Please pass me some salt (盐). = Please pass some salt to me. 请递一些盐给我。

Can you lend me your car? =Can you lend your car to me? 能把你的车借给我吗？

He writes her mother a letter every day. = He writes a letter to his mother every day. 他每天写一封信给他的妈妈。

Our English teacher shows us many photos.= Our English teacher show many photos to us.

She often sends me messages (信息). =She often sends messages to me. 她经常发短信给我。

His father brought (bring 的过去式) him some food yesterday. =His father brought some

food to him yesterday. 他父亲昨天带了食物给他。

【活用】

① 来 Mr. Cool 的服装店吧！_____ Mr. Cool's Clothes Store!

② _____ (ask) Mr. Wang for help.

③ 妈妈，给我买两本字典吧。

Mom, please _____ two dictionaries.

Mom, please buy two dictionaries _____.

辨析 8: at very good prices 以很优惠的价格

※We sell all our clothes **at very good prices**. 我们以很优惠的价格卖所有的衣服。

※The iPad is **at a very good price**. 这个 iPad 价格优惠。

※The clothes in this clothes store are **at a high(low) price**. 这个服装店里的衣服价格很高（低）。

【归纳】

(1) at very good prices 意为“以合理的价格（出售）”。表示“某物在……价位上”常用短语 at/for...prices. at/for half/full/a good/a low/a high price “以（处于）半/全/优惠/低/高价”

(2) price 为名词，意为“价格”，对某物价格提问用“What's the price of...?”相当于 How much+is/are+主语？

温馨提示：价格高或低用 high 或 low，而不能用 expensive（昂贵的）或 cheap（便宜的）。

【活用】

① 我想以优惠的价格买这条裤子。

I want to buy this pair of trousers _____.

② 所有这些商品都以低价出售。

All the goods are _____.

③ How much is the watch? (改为同义句)

_____ the watch?

辨析 9: all 所有的；全部的

※We sell **all** our clothes at very good prices.

我们以很优惠的价格卖所有的衣服。

※**All** of us like our teacher.

我们大家都喜欢我们的老师。

【归纳】

(1) 用作形容词，修饰名词，名词前需加定冠词、指示代词、形容词性物主代词、名词所有格等限定词。

(2) 用作代词，常和介词 of 连用，后可接名词或代词。

(3) 用作副词, 意为“全; 都”, 通常放在行为动词之前, be 动词、情态动词、助动词之后。

【活用】

- ① 这儿所有的衣服都很漂亮。_____ here are nice.
 ② 他们都在五班。_____ are in Class Five.
 ③ 我们都会帮助他。We can _____ him.

考点 10: in purple 紫色的; 穿着紫色衣服的

※For girls, we have skirts **in purple** for only \$20. 对女孩子来说, 我们仅有卖 20 美元的紫色裙子。

※The man **in purple** is my father. 穿紫色衣服的那位男士是我父亲。

※Our math teacher is **in purple** today. 我们数学老师今天穿着紫色的衣服。

【归纳】

- (1) “in+颜色”, 构成介词短语作定语, 修饰前面的名词, 意为“……颜色的”。
 (2) “in+颜色”, 还可以意为“穿着……颜色的衣服”。

【拓展】

in 的用法	(表示位置) 在……里面	He's in the room. 他在房间里。
	(表示方式) 用, 按, 以……形式	What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么说?
	用于某些时间名词前	in the morning(afternoon/evening)注: at noon, 在中午

【活用】

- ① 他喜欢紫色的 T 恤。He likes T-shirts _____ .
 ② 穿红色衣服的女孩是他的妹妹。The girl _____ is his sister.
 ③ —Do you know the boy _____ white?
 —Yes, he is my cousin, Henry.
 A. in B. at C. with D. on
 ④ —What's this _____ English?
 —It's a fan (扇子) .
 A. on B. with C. in D. at

☆达标检测

一、完成句子

1. 一件 T 恤多少钱?
 —十二美元。
 —_____ the T-shirt ?
 —_____ dollars.
 2. 这短袜多少钱?

- 三美元。
- _____ the socks?
- _____ dollars.
3. —需要帮忙吗？
—我需要一件上学穿的裤子。
— _____ help you?
—Yes, _____. I _____ a pair of _____ for school.
4. 你想要什么颜色？ _____ do you want?
5. 我要买下它。 _____ it.
6. 给你。 _____ .
7. 我要买下他们。 I'll _____ .
8. 这件白色衬衣怎么样？ _____ this white shirt?
9. 快来买衣服吧！我店服装大减价！
_____ and _____ your clothes _____ our great _____.
10. 我们以很优惠的价格卖所有的衣服。
We _____ all our clothes _____ very good _____ .
11. 我们有红色的裙子，仅售 10 美元。
We _____ skirts _____ red _____ only \$10.
12. 袜子 5 双仅售 20 美元。
Socks _____ only \$20 _____ five _____ .
13. 现在就来酷先生的服装店吧。
_____ Mr. Cool's Clothes Store now.

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空

- How much _____ (be) the white bag?
- How much _____ (be) this pair of trousers?
- How much _____ (be) these two pairs of socks?
- How much _____ (be) the pens?
- The pair of shoes _____ (be) \$40.
- How many _____ (dictionary) do you want?
- How much _____ (water) do you want?
- The books are three _____ (dollar).
- I want four _____ (pair) of trousers.
- The _____ (trouser) are \$18.
- I want to buy some _____ (watch).
- All the _____ (student) are in the classroom now. Some _____ (girl) are singing (唱歌).
- The yellow bag _____ (look) cool.
- Who are the _____ (woman)?

—They are our teachers.

14. All the hats in the store are at great _____ (sell).

三、用适当的介词填空

- _____ boys, you can buy T-shirts for 16 yuan.
- The girl _____ purple is my sister, Kate.
- You can buy your clothes _____ our great sale.
- Mr. Brown's store sells nice clothes _____ good prices.
- Please come _____ my birthday party after school.

四、单项选择题

- My brother needs a pair of shoes _____ sports.
A. at B. with C. in D. for
- How much is the _____ ?
—Eleven dollars.
A. shoes B. trousers C. sweater D. sweaters
- The green socks are nice. I'll take _____.
A. it B. they C. them D. one
- _____ do you want?
—Blue.
A. How B. What C. What clothes D. What color
- _____ ?
—I want some bananas.
A. How much are they B. What can I do for you
C. How are you D. What color do you want
- How much is the computer?
—Sorry, I don't know its _____.
A. color B. price C. number D. clothes
- The Clothes Store _____ sweaters in many colors for only 15 dollars.
A. sells B. buys C. takes D. plays
- Jim, _____ you need sports shoes?
A. does B. do C. are D. is
- The boy wants to buy _____ sports shoes.
A. a pair B. two pairs of C. three pair of D. four pairs
- Can I help you?
—_____. I want a purple skirt.
A. What do you want B. Can I help you C. No, thanks D. Yes, please
- The price of the shoes _____ \$ 21.
A. are B. is C. does D. do
- How about Nancy's new _____?

- They are very nice.
A. volleyball B. jacket C. trousers D. book
13. The blue shirt _____ \$25 and the green shoes _____ \$20.
A. has; have B. is; are C. is; have D. are; is
14. —What color _____ you like?
—White.
A. do B. are C. does D. is
15. The box is too small. I want a _____ one.
A. small B. short C. long D. big
16. We don't have any food. Let's go to the supermarket (超市) and _____ some.
A. buy B. sell C. look D. sale
17. —_____ is the computer?
—It's 2000 dollars.
A. How much B. How C. How about D. What price
18. Ten and one is _____.
A. ten B. twenty-one C. twenty ten D. eleven
19. The trousers look nice. I'll take _____.
A. it B. them C. they D. their
20. We have bags _____ white, black and red _____ only \$3.
A. at; for B. in; for C. for; in D. in; on
21. You can buy the tennis rackets _____ a very good price.
A. at B. for C. in D. with
22. The watch _____ very cheap. I'll take _____.
A. are; them B. is; it C. are; it D. is, them
23. —_____ is six and seven?
—It's thirteen.
A. How B. How many C. How much D. What color
24. —How much _____ the pair of socks?
—_____ \$5.
A. is; It's B. is; They C. are; They're D. are; It's
25. —What's the _____ of the red cellphone (手机)?
—It's 1999 yuan.
A. color B. number C. price D. prices
26. There are thirty _____ in our school. They are all friendly to us.
A. woman teachers B. woman teacher
C. women teacher D. women teachers
27. Welcome to our store. We have skirts _____ all colors _____ \$14 each.
A. in; for B. for; in C. at; for D. at; in
28. Here are _____.

A. a pair of sock

B. two pair of socks

C. three pairs of socks

D. for pairs of sock

29. — _____ ?

—Yes, please. I want some socks.

A. What do you want

B. Can I help you

C. Can you help me

D. What color is it

30. — _____ ?

—No, thanks. I need a sweater.

A. Do you like sweaters

B. Can I help you

C. Do you like trousers

D. What do you want to buy

五、完成对话

Lisa: Can I help you?

Sandra: 1 I want a skirt.

Lisa: What color do you like?

Sandra: 2

Lisa: What about this blue one? It's nice.

Sandra: Can I try it on (试穿)?

Lisa: Sure.

Sandra: 3

Lisa: What about the yellow one? It's big.

Sandra: Hmm ... It's good. 4

Lisa: It's \$39.

Sandra: 5 Thank you.

Lisa: You're welcome.

A. Oh, it's small.

B. OK. I'll take it.

C. Yes, please.

D. It's very big.

E. How much are they?

F. Blue and yellow.

G. How much is it?

六、完形填空

I am Sandy. Today the clothes at Betty Clothes Store 1 on sale. So I want 2 some clothes for my grandparents, my parents and myself. Let 3 have a look. This yellow sweater is at a very good 4 —only 16 dollars. And it is OK for my 5. For my grandmother I want to buy those black 6. They are comfortable. 7 about this white T-shirt? Oh, my father can wear (穿) it for 8 basketball. And there are many socks in all

kinds of 9. I know my mother likes green very much. So I will buy these green ones. For me I 10 pair of blue shorts.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. are | B. is | C. am | D. be |
| 2. A. to | B. to buy | C. sell | D. to sell |
| 3. A. I | B. my | C. me | D. we |
| 4. A. dollar | B. price | C. color | D. look |
| 5. A. brother | B. sister | C. uncle | D. grandfather |
| 6. A. sweater | B. hat | C. shoes | D. shirt |
| 7. A. Where | B. How | C. How's | D. Where's |
| 8. A. to play | B. plays | C. playing | D. play |
| 9. A. price | B. prices | C. color | D. colors |
| 10. A. needs | B. need | C. am | D. help |

七、阅读理解

Wen Feng Store Sale

Goods (商品)	Colors	Price (each 每个)	Goods	Colors	Price (each)
Socks	Black, white, green	\$3	T-shirt	Red, green	\$14
Sweater	Black	\$15	Shoes	Black, white	\$25
Hat	Blue, white	\$4	Bag	Blue	\$5

根据表格内的信息，选择最佳答案。

- In all goods, _____ is (are) the cheapest (最便宜) .
A. bag B. shoes C. hat D. socks
- Jack wants to buy two pairs of socks, one bag and two hats. How much are they?
A. Twenty- one yuan. B. Nineteen yuan.
C. Eighteen dollars. D. Nineteen dollars.
- Mary only likes blue, so (因此) she will buy _____.
A. socks and bag B. pants and sweater
C. hat and bag D. shoes and hat
- The store has hat in _____.
A. all colors B. blue, white and black
C. blue and black D. white and blue
- Peter has twenty dollars, so what can he buy?
A. Two bags and one T-shirt. B. Three hats and two bags.
C. One sweater and two pairs of socks. D. One T-shirt and one bag.

八、连词成句

- much, are, red, how, the, shorts (?)
- only, three, are, pairs of, socks, \$3 (.)

- 3. have, blue, hats, we, for, 10 dollars (.)
- 4. long, is, her, sweater (.)
- 5. only, the, is, small, shirt, 3 dollars (.)

九、书面表达

(一) 句子翻译

- 1. 这件红色毛衣太小了。
- 2. 我想买一件蓝色的裤子。
- 3. 他喜欢紫色的帽子。
- 4. 那些是我的鞋子。
- 5. 这双黄袜子三美元。
- 6. 这件衬衫多少钱？
- 7. 七加十三等于二十。
- 8. 我爸爸 44 岁。
- 9. 篮子里有 10 个鸡蛋。
- 10. 我在五班。

(二) 短文写作 (60 词左右)

本单元以“谈论衣物；询问价格”为话题，学习怎样询问衣服的价格和颜色；学会表达对衣物的喜爱和购物时使用的礼貌语言。围绕这一话题，根据提示，给服装店或商店写一则广告。



1. 审题

- (1) 时态：主要使用动词 have, be like 的一般现在时
- (2) 人称：第一人称
- (3) 框架结构：



2. 遣词

T-shirts+价格

shorts+价格

skirts+价格

shoes+价格

trousers+价格

sweaters+价格

3. 造句

(1) Come and buy your clothes _____ (以优惠的价格).

(2) We _____ (有) sweaters for only ten dollars.

(3) For girls, we have skirts _____ (蓝色) for 12 dollars.

(4) Do you like T-shirts? We sell T-shirts _____ (有许多颜色) _____ (只卖四美元).

(5) _____ (来) Kate's Clothes Store now.

4. 成篇

Come and buy your clothes at our great sale. We have sweaters for only ten dollars. Do you like T-shirts? We sell T-shirts in many colors for only four dollars. For girls, we have black, green and white shorts for two dollars.

For girls, we have skirts in black for twelve dollars. The trousers are only seven dollars. How about the shoes? They are only six dollars. Come to Kate's Store now.

►►► Unit 8 When is your birthday?

*知识清单

语言目标		谈论日期
Section A	单词	when <i>adv.</i> 什么时候 month <i>n.</i> 月; 月份 January <i>n.</i> 一月 February <i>n.</i> 二月 March <i>n.</i> 三月 April <i>n.</i> 四月 May <i>n.</i> 五月 June <i>n.</i> 六月 July <i>n.</i> 七月 August <i>n.</i> 八月 September <i>n.</i> 九月 October <i>n.</i> 十月 November <i>n.</i> 十一月 December <i>n.</i> 十二月 happy <i>adj.</i> 高兴地→sad <i>adj.</i> 伤心的 happily <i>adv.</i> →sadly <i>adv.</i> party <i>n.</i> 聚会 old <i>adj.</i> 年老的; 旧的 young <i>adj.</i> 年轻的 new <i>adj.</i> 新的 first <i>num.</i> 第一 second <i>num.</i> 第二 third <i>num.</i> 第三 fourth <i>num.</i> 第四 fifth <i>num.</i> 第五 sixth <i>num.</i> 第六 eighth <i>num.</i> 第八 ninth <i>num.</i> 第九 tenth <i>num.</i> 第十 eleventh <i>num.</i> 第十 一 twelfth <i>num.</i> 第十二 twentieth <i>num.</i> 第二十
	短语	on May 2nd 在五月二日(日期前用 on) in August 在八月(月份前用 in) happy birthday to you(him/her/them) 祝……生日快乐 at three 在三点(时间点前用 at) this afternoon 今天下午 birthday party 生日聚会 See you (later) 再见

(续表)

语言目标	谈论日期	
	句型	(1) —When is your birthday? 你的生日是什么时候? —It's on May 2nd. 在五月二日。 (2) —How old are you? 你多大了? —I'm eighteen (years old). 我十八岁。 —How old is she/he? —He/She is...(years old). (3) —Do you want to come to my birthday party? 你想来参加我的生日聚会吗? —Yes, I do. Does she/he want to come to my birthday party? —Yes, she/he does. No, he/she doesn't.
Section B	单词	ten num. 十 eleven num. 十一 twelve num. 十二 thirteen num. 十三 fifteen num. 十五 eighteen num. 十八 twenty num. 二十 thirty num. 三十 all adj. 所有的; 全部的 very adv. 很; 非常 sell v. 卖→(反义词) buy v. 买→(名词) sale n. (词组) on sale
	短语	English test 英语测试 school trip 学校郊游 basketball game 篮球赛 School Day 学校开放日 book sale 售书活动 art festival 艺术节 this term 这学期 in the afternoon 在下午 in the morning/in the evening 在早上/傍晚 at noon 在中午 at night 在晚上 next month 下个月 have a good time 玩的开心→(同义) have fun→enjoy oneself
	句型	(1) We have some interesting and fun things for you this term. 本学期我们为大家安排了一些好玩又有意义的活动。 (2) Your parents can come to our school. 你的父母可以来我们的学校。
语法	(1) how much 引导的特殊疑问句 (2) 基数词	

*语法精讲

一、序数词（看上一单元语法精讲）

新知引导

根据要求补全下列教材中的句子，并体会序数词的用法。

- 1. 我的生日在五月二日。My birthday is _____.
- 2. 他生日在九月五日。His birthday is _____.
- 3. 她的生日在四月二十一日。Her birthday is _____.

【活用】

1. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

- 1. This is my _____ (one) class.
- 2. March is the _____(three) month of a year.
- 3. Mr. Green lives on the _____(five) floor.
- 4. March the _____ (eight) is Women's Day.

5. We will have a basketball game on the _____(two) day of the week.

II. 单项选择题

1. Boys and girls, please turn to Page _____ and look at the _____ picture.

- A. Fifth; five B. Five; five C. Fifth; fifth D. Five; fifth

2. —What's the date today?

—It's June _____, 2017.

- A. Twentieth-second B. the seventeen C. the seven D. the seventh

3. There are _____ months in a year. May is the _____ month of a year.

- A. twelfth; fifth B. twelfth; five C. twelve; fifth D. twelve; five

二、名词所有格

新知引导

根据要求补全下列句子，并体会名词所有格的用法。

1. When is _____ (爱丽丝的生日) ?

2. When is _____ (你爸爸的生日) ?

3. When is _____ (教师节) ?

4. When is _____ (妇女节) ?

5. When is _____ (儿童节) ?

知识详解

英语名词所有格有两种：

1. 名词的所有格表示名词的所有关系，有两种形式。由名词后加's 或' 构成，多用来表示有生命的人或动物。

2. 由 of 加名词构成，多用来表示无生命的人或动物。

(1) 's 所有格的用法：

a) 主要用于有生命的名词，例如：lily's family, my brother's books, Mary's boyfriend.

若一样东西为两人共有，后一个人名加's，例如：Lily and Lucy's mother；如果不是两人共有，而是各有各的，则两个名词都加's，且其后名词应为复数，例如：Lily's and Lucy's pens。

b) 用于地理、国家机关、城市等名词，例如：Beijing's future 北京的未来，the government's decision 政府的决定。

c) 用于时间、价值、距离、重量等名词，例如：today's newspaper 今天的报纸，ten dollars' worth 十美元的价值，five miles' distance 五英里的距离，twenty pounds' weight 二十磅的重量。

d) 表示理发店、商店等名词或一些习惯用法，例如：at the butcher's 在肉店 at the barber's 在理发店。

(2) of 所有格的用法：主要用于表示无生命的名词，例如：the door of the house, a map of China, the photo of your family。

(3) 双重属格的用法：当名词所有格修饰的名词前有不定冠词、数词、不定代词或

者指示代词等修饰时，常用“of+名词所有格”形式（双重属格），主要用来表示人的所有关系，例如：a friend of my brother's 我哥哥的一个朋友，some children of mine 我的一些孩子。

【活用】

完成句子，每空一词

1. 这本书是我姐姐的。The book is _____.
2. Jim 和 Jenny 的妈妈是个医生。_____ mother is a doctor.
3. Kate 和 Mike 的书包都是新的。_____ bags are both new.
4. 我喜欢我房间的颜色。I like _____ my room.
5. 这个穿红色衣服的女孩是我的一个朋友。The girl in red is a _____.

*知识辨析

辨析 1: —When is... ……是什么时候?

—It's on/in ... 在……。

※—When is your birthday? 你的生日是什么时候?

—It's on January 5th. 在一月五日。

※—When is your brother's birthday? 你弟弟的生日是什么时候?

—It's in September.

【归纳】

When 是疑问副词，意为“什么时候，何时”，常引导特殊疑问句，询问时间，既可询问某个时间段或时刻，也可询问具体的日期。例如：

—When do you watch TV? 你什么时候看电视?

—In the evening. 在晚上（看）。

—When is Tim's birthday? Tim 的生日是什么时候?

—It's on August 3rd. 在八月三日。

【辨异】When 与 what time

1. what time 翻译为“几点”问的是具体的时间，一般回答要具体到小时。

What time do you go to school? 你什么时候/几点上学? I go to school at half past seven. 我七点半去上学。

回答具体到点钟，且注意在几点前边的介词用 at。

2. 用 when 提问，回答既可是不是具体的时间，也可以是具体的时间。

(1) 回答是不具体的时间，如：in the morning, last year, in 1998 等范围大的时间，

例如：

—When does he take a shower? 他什么时候洗澡？

—He takes a shower in the morning. 他在早上洗澡。

—When does he go to school? 他什么时候去学校？

—He goes to school from Monday to Friday. 他从星期一到星期五去学校。

(2) 回答也可用具体时间，例如：

—When do you have breakfast? 你什么时候吃早餐？

—I have breakfast at 6 o'clock in the morning. 我早上六点吃早餐。

【活用】

① —_____ do you usually play sports?

—In the afternoon.

A. Where

B. How

C. When

D. Who

② —_____ does your brother go to school?

—At 6:50 a.m.

A. Where

B. How

C. What time

D. Who

辨析 2: on May 2nd 在五月二日

※My birthday is on May 2nd. 我的生日在五月 2 日。

※He goes to the museum (博物馆) on Saturday afternoon.

【归纳】

(1) 表示日期是“某月某日”时，“某日”要用序数词，书写时“某日”常用缩写形式。

(2) 表示“某月某日”，用介词 on; 若只表示在“某月份”，用介词 in。

【辨异】介词 on, in, at 的区别

1. in, on 在方位名词前的区别

(1) in 表示 A 地在 B 地范围之内，例如：Taiwan is in the southeast of China. 台湾在中国的东南部。

(2) on 表示 A 地与 B 地接壤、毗邻，例如：North Korea is on the east of China. 朝鲜在中国的东部。

2. at, in, on 在表示时间上的区别

(1) at 指时间表示：

a. 时间的一点、时刻等。例如：

They came home at sunrise (日出) /at noon/at midnight (午夜) at night (在晚上) /at ten o'clock/at daybreak (黎明；破晓) /at dawn (黎明，破晓)。

b. 较短暂的一段时间。可指某个节日或被认为是一年中标志大事的日子。例如：

He went home at Christmas (圣诞节) /at New Year (新年) /at the Spring Festival (春节) /。

(2) in 指时间表示：

a. 在某个较长的时间（如世纪、朝代、年、月、季节以及泛指的上半、下午或傍晚等）

内。例如：

in 2017, in March, in the morning, in the evening, in spring (在春天)。

b. 在一段时间之后。一般情况下，用于将来时，谓语动词为瞬间动词，意为“在……以后”。例如：

He will arrive (到达) in two hours. 他将在两小时后到达。

谓语动词为延续性动词时，in 意为“在……以内”。例如：

These products will be produced in a month. 这些产品将在一个月内生产。

注意：after 用于将来时间也指一段时间之后，但其后的时间是“点”，而不是“段”。

例如：

He will arrive after two o'clock. 他将在**两点**后到达。

(3) on 指时间表示：

a. 具体的时日和一个特定的时间，如某日、某节日、星期几等。例如：

On Christmas Day (On May 4th), there will be a celebration.

b. 在某个特定的早晨、下午或晚上。例如：

He arrived at 10 o'clock on the night of the 5th.

c. 准时，按时。如：We go to school on time every day. (on time, 准时)

3. at, in 和 on 表示地点时的区别

(1) at 表示地点：

a. 用于指较小的地方。例如：I shall wait (等) for you at the train station (火车站) .

b. 用于门牌号码前。例如：He lives at 115 Zhongshan Road.

(2) in 表示地点：用于指较大的地方。如：He lives in Shanghai.

(3) on 表示地点，一般指与面或线接触，意为“在……上；在……旁”。如：

The picture was hanging on the wall. 这幅画挂在墙上。

【活用】

① —When is Children's Day?

—It's _____ June 1st.

A. in B. of C. on D. at

② My mother's birthday is _____ March.

A. at B. in C. on D. of

③ We usually have the first class _____ 8:00 in the morning.

A. of B. in C. on D. at

④ I usually get up late _____ Sunday morning.

A. on B. at C. in D. for

辨析 3: How old...? ……几岁?

※—How old are you? 你多大了?

—I'm 18 (years old). 我十八岁。

—How old is your brother? 你弟弟多大了?

—He is 3 years old. 他三岁。

【拓展】old 一词多义

※The box is very old. 这个箱子很旧了。

※My grandfather is 90 years old. He is very old. 我爷爷 90 岁。他很老了。

【活用】

① I'm thirteen. (对画线部分提问)

_____ are you?

② — _____ ?

—She's seventeen years old.

A. How is she

B. How old is she

C. When is her birthday

D. What is she

辨析 4: trip *n.* 旅游; 旅行

※ The school trip is on September 26th and 27th. 学校旅行是在九月二十六日和二十七日。

※ I'll have a trip this month. 这个月我有一次旅行。

【归纳】不同的“旅行”

1. trip 常指短期逗留和较短距离的旅游或远足。

(1) We'll make a trip on Sunday. 我们将在星期天做一次旅行。

(2) He's going on a trip to Hong Kong. 他要去香港旅行。

2. journey “旅游”，着重指单程较远距离的“旅行”，强调从一地到另一地的旅程。表示“去旅行”时，英语该说 go on a journey，而不说 go to a journey。

I wish you a pleasant journey. 我祝你一路顺风。

3. travel 泛指旅行。

(1) On his doctor's advice, he went on his travels. 遵照医生的意见，他出发去旅行了。

(2) I'm fond of travel. 我喜欢旅行。

【活用】

① 下周我们学校将有一次旅行。

We will have a _____ next week.

② 祝你旅途愉快。

Wish you a good _____.

③ 旅行能开阔你的眼界。

_____ can open your eyes.

辨析 5: can *v. aux.* 能/会……

※Your parents **can** come to our school.

※I **can** sing and dance (唱歌和跳舞).

【归纳】

句中 can 是情态动词，没有人称和数的变化，后面跟动词的原形。

- (1) 表示能力, 意为“能; 会”。I can play basketball. 我会打篮球。
 (2) 表示允许, 意为“可以”。You can eat the fruit. 你可以吃这些水果。
 (3) 用于疑问句, 表示请求许可, 意为“可以”。Can I ask you a question? 我可以问你一个问题吗?

【活用】

- ① My mother can _____ (help) you with your Chinese and math.
 ② 你能帮助我学习英语吗?
 _____ you help me with my English?

辨析 6: festival *n.* (音乐、喜剧等的) 会演节; 节日

- * Next month, we have an art festival. 下个月, 我们举行艺术节。
 * Mid-Autumn Day is an important festival in China. 中秋节在中国是一个很重要的节日。

【归纳】

festival 多指民俗或宗教节日; 还可指音乐、喜剧、电影等的会演日。

【拓展】主要节日

New Year's Day 元旦
 Spring Festival 春节
 Lantern Festival 元宵节
 Fool's Day 愚人节
 May Day 五一劳动节
 Children's Day 六一儿童节
 Mid-Autumn Day 中秋节
 Teachers' Day 教师节
 National Day 国庆节
 Christmas 圣诞节

【活用】

- ① 你们学校举行艺术节吗?
 Do you have _____ at your school?
 ② 中国有很多传统的节日。
 There are many traditional _____ in China.

辨析 7: busy *adj.* 忙碌的; 无暇的

- ※ This is a really **busy** term! 这是一个真正忙碌的学期!
 ※ My parents are **busy** with their work. 我父母忙于工作。
 ※ We are **busy** doing our homework. 我们在忙着做作业。

【归纳】

busy 为形容词, 意为“忙碌的; 无暇的”。其反义词为 free “有空的”。其常用搭配:

- (1) be busy with sth. 忙于某事。
 (2) be busy doing sth. 忙于做某事。

【活用】

- ① 他们在忙着数学考试。

They _____ the math test.

- ② The young man is busy _____ (sell) clothes.

辨析 8: Have a good time! 过得愉快!

※ We had a good time in the zoo (动物园) yesterday. 昨天我们在动物园玩得很高兴。

【归纳】

Have a good time 是表示美好祝愿的句式，常用于对方去参加什么活动或旅行时，向其表示祝福。good 也可以换成 nice, great 等形容词。

【拓展】

Have a good time! 同义句为 Have fun! 或 Enjoy oneself!

【活用】

- ① 我们每天过得很愉快。

We _____ every day.

- ② Do you have fun today? (改为同义句)

Do you _____ time today?

- ③ —I'll go to Hong Kong for a trip next weekend.

—Great! _____

A. Good luck!

B. Have a good time!

C. Best wishes!

D. Glad to see you again!

☆达标检测

一、完成句子

1. —你的生日是什么时候?

—我的生日在六月三日。

—_____ your birthday?

—My birthday is _____ June _____.

2. —祝你生日快乐!

—谢谢!

—_____ to you!

—_____.

3. —你多大了?

—我 17 岁。

- _____ are you?
 — _____ seventeen.
4. 他的生日在十月三日。
 _____ is on October 3rd.
5. 你爸爸的生日是什么时候?
 When is _____ ?

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空

- April is the _____ (four) month of a year.
- My family live on the _____ (nine) floor.
- September the _____ (ten) is Teachers' Day.
- I want _____ (help) my mother with the shopping.
- His _____ (father) friend is in China now.
- My parents are busy _____ (work) now.
- We have three _____ (party) this week.
- You can _____ (ask) your teachers for help.
- I can't go with you. I am _____ (real) busy with my work now.
- We have a good time _____ (play) volleyball every day after school.

三、连词成句

- party, birthday, a, for, we, him, have, (.) _____
- do, have, when, test, English, you, an, (?) _____
- month, year, the, the, of, third, March, is, (.) _____
- has, he, a, bag, white, (.) _____
- is, day, women's, 8th, March. (.) _____

四、单项选择题

- My birthday is _____ May. My father's birthday is _____ July 25th.
 A. in; in B. on; on C. in; on D. on; in
- _____ is Linda's birthday?
 — Her birthday is on March 13th.
 A. When B. How C. Where D. What
- _____ is the eighth month of a year.
 A. April B. August C. May D. July
- You can come to my birthday _____ five this afternoon.
 A. on B. in C. at D. for
- Happy birthday to you, Mary.
 — _____.
 A. The same to you B. Thank you
 C. Best wishes! D. You're welcome

6. —When is the basketball game?
—It's _____ September 27th.
A. to B. in C. on D. at
7. We have _____ English party and _____ art festival next month.
A. an; an B. a; a C. a; an D. an; a
8. The art festival is very _____. We like it very much.
A. boring B. interesting C. difficult D. busy
9. —Can you _____?
—Yes, I can. It's really easy.
A. swim B. swims C. swimming D. to swimming
10. —We'll have a school trip next week.
—_____.
A. Good luck! B. Have a good time!
C. Best wishes! D. You're welcome
11. May is _____ month of a year.
A. five B. fifth C. fourth D. the fifth
12. _____ school ID cards are on the desk.
A. Mike and Tom's B. Mike and Tom
C. Mike's and Tom's D. Mike's and Tom
13. Mary's brother is _____ years old and today is his _____ birthday.
A. twenty; twenty B. twentieth; twentieth
C. twenty; twentieth D. twentieth; twenty
14. —When is _____ birthday?
—His birthday is on July 13th.
A. your brother B. your brother's C. your brothers' D. you brother
15. Mrs Green is _____ mother.
A. Jim and Kate B. Jim's and Kate's C. Jim and Kate's D. Jim's and Kate
16. _____ Day is on June first and _____ Day is on September tenth.
A. Children's; Teacher's B. Children's; Teachers'
C. Childrens'; Teacher' D. Children'; Teachers'
17. —_____ is Tom's birthday, Lucy?
—_____ birthday is on June 16th.
A. When; His B. When; her C. What year; Her D. When; He
18. —_____ is the school trip?
—_____ May 12th.
A. When; On B. How; In C. What; On D. Where; In
19. The girl is _____ and today is her _____ birthday.
A. twelve; twelve B. twelfth; twelfth C. twelve; twelfth D. twelfth; twelve
20. _____ fathers are teachers.

- A. Tim and Jenny
C. Tim's and Jenny
- B. Tim's and Jenny's
D. Tim and Jenny's
21. —When is TFboys' concert (音乐会)?
—It's _____ three o'clock _____ the afternoon.
A. at; at B. in; in C. on; on D. at; in
22. February is the _____ month of the year. There are usually (通常) _____ days in it.
A. two; twenty-eight B. two; twenty-eighth
C. second; twenty-eighth D. second; twenty-eight
23. October comes before _____ and after _____.
A. September; November B. November; September
C. December; September D. September; August
24. —Is Linda's grandma very _____?
—Yes. She is 99 years old now.
A. interesting B. fat C. old D. small
25. —When is your birthday?
—I was born _____ December 16th, 2000. This year my parents will hold a birthday party for me.
A. on B. in C. at D. for
26. —When is your mother's birthday?
—_____ birthday is on January 2nd and _____ is 48 years old now.
A. His; he B. Her; she C. He; his D. She; her
27. —What are these?
—They are _____ schoolbags.
A. Jane and Lily's B. Jane's and Lily C. Jane's and Lily's D. Jane and Lily
28. —I will go to Hong Kong Disneyland (迪士尼乐园).
—_____.
A. Good luck to you B. All right
C. My pleasure D. Have a nice trip
29. —What's the _____ today?
—It's October 12th. What _____ is it today?
—It's Sunday.
A. date, day B. day, date C. date, date D. day, day
30. The baby is only _____.
A. ten months old B. ten monthes old
C. ten month old D. ten old months

五、完成对话

A: 1 _____ his name?

B: His name is Yao Ming.

A: 2 is his birthday?

B: His birthday is 3 September 12th.

A: 4 is he?

B: He's 37 years old.

A: 5 children does he have?

B: Only one.

六、完形填空

Today is June 1st. It's 1. My friends and I like to play sports 2 Children's Day. We 3 May Day on May 1st. My mum and dad 4 to stay at home on that day. National Day is on 5. We go to the park on National Day. The Spring Festival is 6 January 7 February. My family and I eat 8 during (在……期间) that holiday. September 10th is 9. My classmates and I like to make cards for all of our 10 on that day.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. Child's Day | B. Children Day | C. Children's Day | D. Childrens' Day |
| 2. A. in | B. on | C. of | D. / |
| 3. A. want | B. have | C. has | D. wants |
| 4. A. likes | B. like | C. liking | D. to like |
| 5. A. June 1st | B. October 1st | C. January 1st | D. September 1st |
| 6. A. to | B. at | C. of | D. in |
| 7. A. and | B. on | C. or | D. in |
| 8. A. rice | B. dumplings | C. drink | D. apples |
| 9. A. Teacher's Day | B. Teacher Day | C. Teachers' Day | D. Teachers Day |
| 10. A. classmate | B. classmates | C. teacher | D. teachers |

七、阅读理解

I'm Ann. I'm English. I'm fifteen. I was born on May 17th. I learn Chinese at Beijing No.3 Middle School. I have a good friend. Her name is Lucy. She is fifteen, too. We are in the same(同样的) grade. But we are not in the same class. I'm in Class Two, and she is in Class Three. We have the same Chinese teacher. Her name is Zhang Ying. We all like her. Lucy's parents are English teachers in China. Lucy has a sister. Her name is Lily. She is only five years old.

51. Ann and Lucy are _____.

- A. classmates B. sisters C. brothers D. friends

52. Ann was born _____.

- A. on May 17th, 1998 B. on May 17th, 2002
C. in May 17th, 1999 D. in May 17th, 2005

53. Zhang Ying is Lucy's _____ teacher.

- A. English B. Chinese C. math D. music

54. Lily's parents are in _____. They teach English.

- A. England B. China C. America D. Japan

55. Lucy and _____ are in the same grade.

- A. Ann B. Lily C. Zhang Ying D. her sister

八、书面表达

(一) 句子翻译 (5 题)

1. 我的生日在六月 25 日。
2. 我 19 岁了。
3. 我姐姐的生日在十一月。
4. 生日派对在今天下午两点。
5. Kate 喜欢她房间的颜色。
6. 这本书是我弟弟的。
7. 你父母可以来我们学校。
8. 我忙着做作业。
9. We have a school trip next month.
10. You can have a good time playing games with them.

(二) 短文写作

1. 根据下列信息，以 “My Good Friend” 为题写一篇短文，所给信息必须全部表达出来。标题和开头已经给出。50 词左右。

Name	Age	Birthday	Likes	Dislikes 不喜欢	School
David	12	September 10th	Computer games, basketball	Watch TV, volleyball	No. 6 Middle School

2. 成篇

My Good Friend

David is my good friend. He is 12. His birthday is on September 10th. He is a student of No. 6 Middle School. He likes playing computer games. He likes sports, too. He plays basketball well, but he doesn't like volleyball. I like watching TV, but David doesn't. He thinks it's boring.

►►►► Unit 9 My favorite subject is science.

*知识清单

语言目标	谈论日期	
Section A	单词	subject <i>n.</i> 科目 science <i>n.</i> 科学 P.E. <i>n.</i> 体育 music <i>n.</i> 音乐 math <i>n.</i> 数学 Chinese <i>adj.</i> 汉语的；中国的；Chinese <i>n.</i> 汉语；语文 May <i>n.</i> 五月 June <i>n.</i> 六月 July <i>n.</i> 七月 August <i>n.</i> 八月 September <i>n.</i> 九月 geography <i>n.</i> 地理 history <i>n.</i> 历史 why <i>adv.</i> 为什么 because <i>conj.</i> 因为 Monday <i>n.</i> 星期一 Tuesday <i>n.</i> 星 期二 Wednesday <i>n.</i> 星期三 Thursday <i>n.</i> 星期四 Friday <i>n.</i> 星期五 Saturday <i>n.</i> 星期六 Sunday <i>n.</i> 星期日（一星期的第一天）
	短语	Play games 做游戏 the next day 第二天 for sure 无疑；一定 have history 上 历史课 On Monday(Tuesday/Wednesday/Thursday/Friday/Saturday/Sunday) 在星期一 （二，三，四，五，六，日）
	句型	（1）—What's your favorite subject? 你最喜爱的科目是什么？ —My favorite subject is math(Chinese/P.E.) 我最喜爱的科目是数学（语文/体育）。 （2）—Why do you like P.E? 你为什么喜欢体育？ —Because it's fun. 因为它有趣。 （3）—When is your geography class? 你的地理课是什么时候？ —It's on Tuesday and Friday. 在星期二和星期五。
Section B	单词	free <i>adj.</i> 自由的；空闲的 cool <i>adj.</i> 酷；凉爽的 finish <i>v.</i> 完成；做好 lesson <i>n.</i> 课；一节课 hour <i>n.</i> 小时（an hour 一小时，half an hour 半小时，one and a half hours 一个半小时=one hour and a half） use <i>n.</i> 用处；使用 →use <i>v.</i> 用→useful <i>adj.</i> 有用的 be used to...=get used to...习惯于……（+动词ing形式） used to...过去常常…… （+动词原形）
	短语	difficult but interesting 难但有趣 at 10:00 在十点钟 easy and fun 容易并且有趣 from... to... 从……到……（from 2000 to 2017）从2000年到2017年；from Guangxi to Beijing 从广西到北京；from Monday to Friday（从星期一到星期五） art lesson（an art lesson）美术课 art festival 艺术节 after that 从那以后
	句型	（1）I'm very busy on Friday. 星期五我很忙。 （2）The teacher says it is useful. 老师说它很有用。 （3）My class finishes at 1:50, but after that I have an art lesson for two hours. （4）Thank you for your E-mail=Thanks for your E-mail. 谢谢你的邮件。（for是介词， 后面如果有动词，要改为动词ing形式：Thanks for helping me with my English.） （5）Is that OK with you? 那对你来说合适吗？
语法	what, who, when, where, which, why, how（简称5W1H）提问的特殊疑问句	

*语法精讲

新知引导

用 what, who, when, where, which, why, how 填空, 补全下列句子, 并体会特殊疑问句的运用及句式结构。

1. — _____ is your favorite subject?
— My favorite subject is science.
2. — _____ does Bob like history?
— Because it's very interesting.
3. — _____ is your music teacher?
— My music teacher is Miss Li.
4. — _____ is your geography class?
— It's on Monday and Friday.
5. — _____ are your books?
— They are in my schoolbag.
6. — _____ is your computer, the red one or the white one?
— The red one is mine.
7. — _____ is your father?
— He is fine. Thanks.
8. — _____ much is your watch?
— It's 9999 yuan.
9. — _____ color is your skirt?
— It's black.
10. — _____ old are you?
— I'm seventeen.

特殊疑问句

1. 定义

特殊疑问句是以特殊疑问词 (what/who/ whose/ which/ when/ where/ how/ why) 引导的以寻求信息为目的的疑问句。一般用降调↘来读。特殊疑问句有两种语序:

2. 句式结构

疑问词+一般疑问句

What is your favorite subject?

Where is your book?

How are you?

What subject do you like?

Why do you like English?

What time does he get up every morning?

What can I do for you?

} 特殊疑问词+be 动词+主语+其他?

特殊疑问词+助动词+主语+动词原形+其他?

特殊疑问词+情态动词+主语+动词原形+其他?

3. 特殊疑问句的回答

回答特殊疑问句时，不能用 yes / no，而应该是问什么答什么。

特殊疑问句既可以用完整答语，其中名词常用代词代替，也可以简略回答（只回答提问部分）。例如：

—Who is your cousin? 谁是你表妹？

—Helen is my cousin. (= Helen is.) Helen 是我表妹。

—Where's your mother? 你的妈妈在哪里？

—She is at home. (At home.) 她在家。

—Why do you like Chinese? 你为什么喜欢语文？

—Because it is interesting. 因为有趣。

—When is your birthday? 你生日在什么时候？

—My birthday is on May 2nd. (=It's on May 2nd.) 我的生日在五月二日。

4. 常见特殊疑问词

疑问词		词义	用法
疑问代词	who	谁	问“人”
	whose	谁的	问“主人即人或物的所属者”
	what	什么	问“东西”
	which	哪个	问“选择”
疑问副词	when	什么时候	问“时间”
	where	哪里	问“地点”
	why	为什么	问“原因”
	how	怎样	问“情况”
疑问词组	What time	几点	问“时间点”
	How many	多少	问“数量”+名词复数
	How much	多少	“多少钱；多少”用来询问价格或不可数名词的数量
	What color	什么颜色	问“颜色”
	How old	几岁	问“年龄”
	How long	多长；多久	问“物的长短；时间长短”
	How far	多远	问“距离”
	How often	多久一次	问“频率”
	How soon	多久以后	问“时间”一般用将来时

【活用】

根据答语填入适当的特殊疑问词或词组

1. — _____ is it? — It is nine o'clock.

2. — _____ does your mother get up? — My mother gets up at 6:30.

3. — _____ do you have music? — On Friday afternoon.

4. — _____ money do Diana and Fiona have? —They have 1000 dollars.
5. — _____ is your art class? —An hour.
6. — _____ is the sky (天空)? —It's blue.
7. — _____ is your coat (大衣)? —It's 50 dollars.
8. — _____ books do you have? —About 300.
9. — _____ is it today? —It's Monday.
10. — _____ is the boy in blue trousers? —Tom.
11. — _____ basketball is it? —It's my brother's.
12. — _____ do you like? —I like red.
13. — _____ is this? —This is a computer.
14. — _____ are you doing? —We are playing basketball.
15. — _____ does your mother do? — My mother is a policewoman(女警察).
16. — _____ are those? —They are peppers (辣椒) .
17. — _____ pencil is yours, the red one or the blue one? —The blue one.
18. — _____ are the boys? —They are in the library.
19. — _____ do you like math? —Because it's interesting.
20. — _____ is your brother? —He is 21.

*知识辨析

辨析 1: What's your favorite ...? 你最喜欢的……是什么?

※—What's your favorite subject? 你最喜欢的科目是什么?

—My favorite subject is science. 我最喜欢的科目是科学。

※What's your favorite sport? 你最喜欢的运动是什么?

【归纳】

(1) What's your favorite ...? 意为“你最喜欢的……是什么? ”, 用来询问对方最喜欢的事物。

(2) favorite *adj.* 特别喜爱的, 只作定语, 修饰名词, 意为“特别喜爱的”(a favorite song 一首喜爱的歌, his favorite daughter 他最疼爱的女儿, my favorite lesson 我最喜欢的功课), 可与 like...best 转换。

What's your favorite subject? =What subject do you like best?

【拓展】favorite 的其他含义

Favorite 也可作名词, 意为“特别喜爱的人或事物”, 是可数名词。例如: Basketball is my favorite. 篮球是我的最爱。

【活用】

(1) 我最喜欢的运动是篮球。

My _____ is basketball.

(2) My favorite food is rice. (改为同义句)

I _____ rice _____.

辨析 2: —Why...? 为什么……? —Because... 因为……。

※—Why do you like P.E.? 你为何喜欢体育课?

—Because it's fun. 因为它有趣。

※—Why do you play sports? 你为什么做运动?

—Because it's good for my health. 因为它对我的健康有好处。

【归纳】

(1) 疑问词 why 用来提问原因, 往往用表示原因的 because 从句回答。例如:

—Why do you like vegetables? 你为什么喜欢蔬菜?

—Because they are very healthy. 因为它们很健康。

(2) because 因为, 是一个连词, 表示原因, 它的后面必须是一个从句。不能和 so 连用。例如:

He doesn't go to school today because he is ill (病的). 今天他没来上学, 因为他病了。

Because soccer is interesting, I like it. =Soccer is interesting, so I like it.

【活用】

(1) I like music because it's interesting.

_____ you like music?

(2) _____ Mary is only five, _____ she can't go to school.

A. Because; so

B. /; because

C. Because; /

D. So; /

辨析 3: That's for sure. 的确如此。

※—Because the next day is Saturday!

因为第二天是星期六。

—That's for sure. 的确如此。

※—Fruits are healthy. 水果是健康的 (食物)。

—That's for sure. 当然。

【归纳】

That's for sure 表示完全赞同别人的意见和观点, 相当于汉语中的“那是肯定的; 确实是这样的; 完全没有问题。”

※—Swimming is good for us. 游泳对我们有好处。

—That's for sure. 的确如此。

辨析 4: on prep. 在

※ My geography class is on Monday. 我的地理课在星期一。

※ I want to meet you on Friday afternoon. 我想在星期五下午见你。

※ My birthday is on June 7th. 我生日在 6 月 7 日。

【归纳】“on” 表示时间的用法

表示“时间” 的介词“on”	on+星期几	On Saturday(s) 在星期六
	on+几月几日	On May the second 在五月二日
	on+具体某一天的上午、下午、晚上	On the early morning of August 3rd 在八月三日的早上; on Monday afternoon 在星期一下午; on Friday evening 在星期五晚上

【活用】

(1) —When was your sister born?

—She was born _____ the morning of July 5th, 1998.

A. to B.in C. on D. at

(2) 我们在星期二下午打篮球。

We play basketball _____.

辨析 5: free *adj.* 空闲的

※ I'm **free** today. 今天我有空。

※ The birds in the cages are not happy because they are not **free**. 笼子里的鸟不快乐，因为它们不自由。

※ The food here is **free** for the children. 这儿的食物对孩子们是**免费的**。

【归纳】free 的一词多义

【活用】

(1) 这周我没空。

I _____ this week.

(2) 世界上没有免费的午餐。

There is no _____ in the world.

辨析 6: useful *adj.* 有用的; 有益的

※ The teacher says it is useful. 老师说它有用。

※ My parents buy me some useful books. 我的父母给我买一些有用的书。

【归纳】

(1) useful, 形容词, 意为“有用的; 有益的”, 作表语或定语。

(2) useful 由名词 use+—ful 构成。

【拓展】常见“名词+—ful”构成的形容词

help+—ful →helpful 有帮助的

care+—ful →careful 仔细的; 认真的

wonder+—ful → wonderful 奇妙的

【活用】

- (1) The dictionary is _____ (use), and it helps me a lot.
 (2) She can help her mother with the shopping. She is really _____ (help).

辨析 7: have math 上数学课

- ※ At 8: 00 I **have** math. 八点钟, 我上数学课。
 ※ I **have** a music lesson in the afternoon. 在下午, 我上一节音乐课。

【归纳】

have+科目名称, 意为“上……课”, 中间不加冠词, 相当于“have a/an+科目名称+lesson”结构。

【拓展】have 在不同语境中的不同含义

【活用】

我星期三上语文和数学。

- (1) I _____ English and math on Wednesday.
 我们星期一上一节美术课。
 (2) We _____ art lesson/class on Monday.

辨析 8: from...to... 从……到……

- Lunch is **from** 11:30 **to** 12:30. 午饭从 11 点 30 到 12 点 30。
 The train is **from** Guilin **to** Xi'an. 这列火车从桂林到西安。
 We have classes **from** Monday **to** Friday. 我们从星期一到星期五上课。

【归纳】

from...to... 意为“从……到……”, 是一个介词词组, 用来表达时间、地点等范围。

【活用】

- (1) 这个小男孩可以从零数到一百。
 The boy can count _____ zero _____ one hundred (百).
 (2) 我们的运动会从周一开到周三。
 Our sports meeting is _____.

辨析 9: finish v. 完成; 做好

- ※ My classes finish at 5:30. 我的课五点三十结束。
 ※ We finish eating lunch at 12:40. 我们十二点四十吃完午饭。

【归纳】

- (1) finish 作不及物动词, 意为“完成; 结束”。
 (2) finish 作及物动词, 后面可以接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式作宾语。

【活用】

- (1) 我们的英语测试十一点结束。Our English test _____ at 11:00.

(2) We finish _____ (play) basketball at 6:30.

☆达标检测

一、完成句子

1. 我最喜欢的运动是篮球。_____ is basketball.

2. 我喜欢科学因为它有趣。I like science _____.

3. 早上我有五节课。I have _____ in the morning.

4. 我妈妈星期天忙。My mother _____ Sunday.

5. 我有一节两小时的美术课。I have _____ two hours.

6. 我们的课十一点半结束。Our class _____ 11:30.

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. I like vegetables because they are good for my _____ (healthy) .

2. I want _____ (play) basketball now.

3. History and music _____ (be) my favorite subjects.

4. _____ (they) favorite subject is English. _____ (they) have English every day.

5. Mr. Li's _____ (class) are really interesting, so I like them.

6. The boxes are _____ (use), so I will buy them.

7. My grandma finishes _____ (watch) TV at 9:00 and goes to bed after that.

8. My brother _____ (have) five basketballs. Let's _____ (play) basketball with him.

9. My sister likes music because she thinks it's _____ (relax).

10. Wednesday is the _____ (four) day of a week.

三、选词并用适当形式填空

do lunch like have get go favorite interesting in boring

Tom 1 _____ up at 6:30 every morning and he 2 _____ to school at 7:40. He 3 _____ math at 8:30 and science at 9:30. English is his 4 _____ subject. He 5 _____ it because it's really 6 _____. Mr. Green is his math teacher. He has 7 _____ at 12:00 at school. His music and P.E. classes are often 8 _____ the afternoon. They are relaxing. But he 9 _____ not like history, because it's 10 _____. He has seven classes on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. He has six classes on Wednesday and Friday.

四、单项选择题

1. My Chinese teacher is very knowledgeable (知识渊博的) _____ she reads lots of books.
A. but B. so C. because D. although
2. —What _____ do you like?
—I like orange.
A. subject B. sport C. color D. school
3. —What's your favorite subject?
—_____ favorite subject is P. E.
A. His B. Her C. My D. I
4. —_____ do you like _____ music?
—Because it 's relaxing.
A. How; listening B. What; listen
C. Why; listening D. Why; listening to
5. She says her favorite _____ is English.
A. color B. sport C. subject D. day
6. I like music _____ it's interesting.
A. so B. because C. and D. but
7. —Do you _____ baseball?
—No, my _____ sport is basketball.
A. like; like B. favorite; favorite
C. like; favorite D. favorite; like
8. —Mr. Tang's class is very interesting.
—_____. We all like his class very much.
A. That's for sure B. I don't think so
C. That's OK D. I'll take it
9. The famous actor (著名的演员) often plays _____ his children in the park.
A. about B. in C. at D. with
10. Listen, everybody! Show (展示) me your licence (证件). Don't ask _____. Just do it!
A. what B. when C. who D. why
11. —_____ is Tom's favorite teacher?
—Mr. Wang.
A. When B. How C. Who D. Where
12. —How is your day?
—_____.
A. Thank you B. Not at all C. Great D. Sorry
13. —_____ is your history?
—On the morning of Monday.

- A. Who B. What C. Why D. When
14. —When do you have P. E.?
—We have it _____ Monday and Friday.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
15. He comes from China. He is _____, and he can speak _____ very well.
A. Chinese; China B. Chinese; Chinese
C. China; Chinese D. China; China
16. —_____ do you buy for your father for Father's Day?
—A T-shirt.
A. What B. When C. Where D. How
17. I usually do some cleaning _____ Wednesday evening.
A. in B. at C. on D. to
18. Soccer is not _____, so all my friends can play it well.
A. cool B. difficult
C. easy D. interesting
19. We _____ computer classes in May.
A. haven't B. don't have
C. doesn't have D. hasn't
20. They have an art lesson _____ 2:00 p.m. _____ Tuesday.
A. on; on B. at; at
C. at; on D. from; to
21. I think history is really _____, I don't like it.
A. interesting B. boring C. exciting D. fun
22. Jane doesn't like English because it's _____.
A. relaxing B. interesting C. difficult D. fun
23. Eric usually plays soccer _____ three hours at school in the afternoon.
A. for B. in C. at D. on
24. Sandra's favorite _____ are Saturday and Sunday.
A. days B. subjects C. sports D. months
25. I can't play with you because I'm _____ now.
A. free B. busy C. happy D. not busy
26. My father works all day long. He is really _____.
A. free B. cool
C. busy D. interesting
27. —Do you have _____ today?
—Yes, we do.
A. English B. an English
C. English class D. English lesson
28. He usually finishes _____ TV at 12:00.

A. watching

B. watches

C. watch

D. to watch

29. There are seven days in a week. Sunday is the _____ day and _____ is the last day.

A. one; Friday

B. one; Sunday

C. first; Saturday

D. first; Monday

30. They _____ busy doing their homework.

A. is

B. am

C. are

D. /

五、完成对话

A: Hey, Bob! _____ 1 _____?

B: Yes, I do. Our school is very big and nice.

A: Are you good with your new classmates?

B: Yes, I am. They are friendly (友好的) to me.

A: _____ 2 _____?

B: Mr. Miller. His Chinese is very good. I like his classes.

A: Really? _____ 3 _____?

B: Yes, he is. I like him best.

A: _____ 4 _____?

B: We usually have Chinese on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

A: _____ 5 _____?

B: Yes, I do. Jenny is in our class and she is Mr Miller's daughter.

A. Is he your favorite teacher?

B. Do you know Jenny

C. What's your favorite subject

D. When do you usually have Chinese

E. Who is your Chinese teacher

F. Do you like your new school

六、完形填空

Dear Maria,

Thanks for your letter. Now I want to tell you about my weekdays. I _____ 1 _____ at 6:00 and I go to _____ 2 _____ at 7:00.

I have math at _____ 3 _____ and then I have science at 10:00. _____ 4 _____ is my favorite subject. I like science because it's _____ 5 _____. Mr. Zhao is our science _____ 6 _____. I like him very much. I eat _____ 7 _____ at 12:00 and then I have music at 13:00.

I have history at 14:00. I _____ 8 _____ like history because it is boring. But I _____ 9 _____ like art and I want to be an _____ 10 _____ in the future (在将来).

Yours,

Jane

1. A. work

B. get up

C. study

D. go to bed

2. A. home

B. movie

C. school

D. work

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 3. A. 6:00 | B. 9:00 | C. 11:00 | D. 12:00 |
| 4. A. Music | B. Science | C. English | D. Chinese |
| 5. A. boring | B. difficult | C. interesting | D. relaxing |
| 6. A. teacher | B. partner | C. classmate | D. parent |
| 7. A. breakfast | B. dinner | C. lunch | D. / |
| 8. A. not | B. doesn't | C. don't | D. can't |
| 9. A. kind | B. really | C. sure | D. well |
| 10. A. artist | B. actors | C. teacher | D. musician |

七、阅读理解

My name is Cindy. I'm fifteen years old this year. I'm a middle school student. I'm in Class Three, Grade Nine. I have some new subjects this year. They are science and *chemistry* (化学). My favorite day is Thursday because I have science on that day.

I have a twin sister(孪生姐姐). Her name is Sonia. She is also a middle school student. She is in Class Six, Grade Nine. She likes English. Her favorite day is Monday because she has English on that day.

My father is Mr. White. He is a math teacher. His favorite day is Sunday because he can go to the baseball club. He likes playing baseball.

My mother is Mrs. White. She is a clerk (文员) at Huaxing Clothes Store. Her favorite day is Saturday because on that day she doesn't go to work. And she can play tennis with her friends. Oh, my mother likes playing tennis.

- Cindy's favorite subject is _____.
A. science B. chemistry C. math D. English
- Sonia is _____ years old this year.
A. seventeen B. fifteen C. nineteen D. fourteen
- Mr. White has two _____.
A. sons B. sisters C. brothers D. daughters
- On _____, Mr. White usually goes to the baseball club.
A. Saturday B. Monday C. Thursday D. Sunday
- Mrs. White works in a _____.
A. club B. hotel C. school D. store

八、书面表达

(一) 句子翻译(5题)

- 我喜欢数学因为它有趣。
- 我不喜欢英语因为它太难。
- 我最喜欢的科目是语文。
- 我最喜欢的运动是篮球。
- 我认为历史没有用。

（二）短文写作

1. 回顾一下你所学的科目，你最喜欢的科目是什么？你不喜欢什么科目？你喜欢和你不喜欢的原因是什么？对于任课老师们，你的评价又是什么呢？

要求：50 词左右。

2. 成篇

English is my favorite subject. I think English is interesting. I have English every day. My English teacher is Mr. Zhang. He is fun. I like music, too, because music is relaxing. We only have music on Tuesday. I don't like math because it's too difficult. All the teachers are very good.